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Clerk..... J. H. Felt  
Treasurer..... J. H. Felt  
Judge of Probate..... J. H. Felt  
County Engineer..... J. H. Felt  
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South Branch..... J. H. Felt  
North Branch..... J. H. Felt  
East Branch..... J. H. Felt  
West Branch..... J. H. Felt

## DIE IN FOREST FIRES.

## OVER THIRTY PERSONS REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED.

Monster blazes in Washington leave trail of ruin and desolation—Many homes swept away—Refugees without clothing flee in terror.

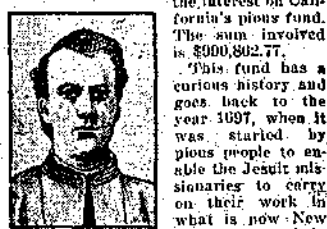
Thirty lives lost and ruin and desolation for a distance of more than forty miles along Lewis river in southwest Washington near the Oregon border is the record of the monster forest fires that have been raging in Clatsop, Clallam and Skamania counties for the last week. The fire swept through great stretches of timber along both sides of the river and felled up everything in its path. Scores are left homeless, without food or clothing, and bodies of men, women, children and animals burned to a crisp. The barren and charred spaces which had been cleared and were occupied by logging camps.

Scores of survivors were found by rescuing parties, without any clothing except gunnysacks. Several parties are known to have saved their lives by wading in

## CATHOLIC CHURCH SUES MEXICO.

Claims Nearly \$1,000,000 Due for the Support of Missionaries.

Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco has filed the Mexican government before the international court at The Hague for the interest on California's piñon fund.



This fund has a curious history and goes back to the year 1697, when it was started by pious people to enable the Jesuit missionaries to carry on their work in what is now New Mexico and California. The Jesuits were the trustees of the fund, but when they were expelled from Spanish dominions in 1767 all their property, including this fund, was seized by the crown, and after that administered this piñon fund, the Franciscan friars were given charge of the missions. When Mexico won her independence from Spain the trust of the piñon fund was transferred by Spain to the republic.

There were twenty-one missions sup-

## HONOR TO MCKINLEY.

## NATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Borrow and Reverence Mark the Many Fervid Epilogues Spoken—Patriotism, Wisdom and Domestic Virtues of the Stout Executive Extolled.

From William McKinley's honored life and tragic death there were drawn Sunday lessons for the proper guidance of old age and youth. In hundreds of churches throughout the land, as a sad memorial of an event made memorable by the bullet of an assassin, services were held commemorating the martyr President, and hundreds of voices chanted the anthems that he whispered with his dying breath. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light." Children, whose lisping tongues scarce formed the words, men and women, preachers and laymen, the laborer and the man of public life, all intoned the sweet words of comfort and, as they sang, their tears came to their eyes, and they lived again the anxious hours that followed upon the first word of the President's being struck down.

There were, no doubt, among the many audiences, large numbers who had not been inside a place of worship since the first meetings of mourning were held twelve months past, when all that was mortal of the late President was laid to rest in the plain stone receiving vault in the picturesque cemetery at Canton, O.

The first anniversary of the death of William McKinley was observed at Canton with special services in the churches and the laying of hundreds of floral tributes at the tomb of the late President. William B. Day, ex-Secretary of State during McKinley's first term, and a lifelong friend of the dead President, before a congregation in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which President McKinley was an active member, delivered an address eulogizing the life and services of the late President. The program, which was simple, consisted of introductory services by the pastor, the Rev. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the singing of the favorite hymns of the late President, after which Judge Day delivered the principal address. Special memorial services were held in all churches of the city, a special mass being said in the Catholic churches, the priests, who had known McKinley personally, paying tribute to his memory during the exercises.

Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. Garret A. Holart, widow of the late Vice President, and her son, Garret A. Holart, visited the tomb of McKinley at West Lawn cemetery and placed fresh flowers and wreaths on the casket. Many other flowers and wreaths were sent to the cemetery, and a greatly increased number of visitors went out to visit the tomb.

At Buffalo the anniversary of the death of William McKinley was universally observed. The pastors in all the churches paid tribute to the memory of the late President. In the afternoon a public meeting was held in the city convention hall. The auditorium was crowded and hundreds were turned away. Mayor Erasmus C. Knight presided and delivered an address. Addresses were made by the Rev. E. C. Locke, Tracey C. Becker and Anselm J. Smith. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "America" were sung by the audience and the services ended with Mendelssohn's funeral march by the orchestra. Monday memorial services were held in all the public schools.

Mourning at the Capital.

Appropriate services commemorating the first anniversary of President McKinley's death were held in all the Washington churches, and large congregations were in attendance at the Metropolitan

## IN MEMORIAM.



Chicago thronged scores of churches in which anniversary memorial services were held. At the First Methodist Church were union services. One of the most notable features was the address there by Rev. Mr. Milburn, brother of John G. Milburn, at whose house in Buffalo President McKinley was a guest when he was shot and where he passed away. In the First Methodist Church every seat was occupied and all the aisles were filled. Rev. J. P. Brundage, the pastor of the church, had charge of the services. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" was the first hymn. Dr. S. U. Upham of Madison, N. J., led in prayer. As he prayed for the sorrowing widow at Canton, awaiting the close of her lonely life, hundreds of eyes were dim with tears. Carl Young and Miss Nellie Brundage sang "Lead, Kindly Light," one of President McKinley's favorite hymns. As the first words, "Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom," reached the audience many put hands together to ashes that were not dry. For a moment a year slipped from them. It was again the starlight night of a year before. They were standing before the bulletin board awaiting the last report. And so vivid was it that it seemed that it was the dead President's voice which said "The night is dark and I am far from home." "Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom," was a member of President McKinley's regiment in the Civil War. Dr. William Lawrence and Bishop Fallows were among the prominent speakers. Never once was Colquhoun's name heard.

Pursuant to a proclamation issued by the trustees of the Lincoln Trust Company, the death of President McKinley was observed by special services in the churches of all denominations in the State. Many clergymen took for texts the life and death of the late President. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Lead, Kindly Light," President McKinley's favorite hymns, were sung.

Francis Kossuth, son of the Hungarian patriot.

Francis Kossuth, who came to Chicago to be present at the unveiling of the Kossuth monument, is the son of the great Hungarian patriot and revolutionary leader whose honor the Chicago statue has been raised. The younger Kossuth has been deeply touched by the sympathy for his illustrious father that has always existed in America, and in a recent interview at Budapest he took occasion to state his affection to his feelings upon the unveiling of the statue of his father in the city of Chicago. He was formerly a bridge engineer, but devoted that profession to enter politics at the request of the leaders of the in-

## BANDITS IN OFFICE.

## FATTENED ON ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

"Combine" of 10 Members Who, According to the Confession of One of Their Number, Made Upwards of \$125,000 by Their Vices.

The exposures made by John K. Murrell, former Speaker of the St. Louis House of Delegates, in his recent confession that he had been a member of a corrupt holding band of office holders financially at the expense of the taxpayers of Philadelphia, Murrell asserts that there was a combination in the House of Delegates for the purpose of controlling legislation and votes for the benefit of the members. This, he says, they did, their profits at the expense of the people amounting to more than \$125,000. All their acts have not been made public, but from what is known it is safe to predict that prison sentences will swing open soon for men who have long been influential in St. Louis politics and who are willing to part with honor and return for riches. Nineteen men are included in the gang of corrupt politicians, most of whom have been arrested, and some permitted to go on heavy bail being furnished. The trial of the cases will be extremely sensational.

The first known of the hoodlums, the whole truth of which is now out, was last December, when the grand jury found indictments against certain persons for bribery in connection with the granting of street railroad franchises. Murrell was one of those and to escape arrest, he fled to Mexico. The officials and the newspapers kept up a still hunt and Murrell was forced to return to the city a few days ago. He then made known the details of the conspiracy. His confession being made to Circuit Attorney Folger. He declared that he was less guilty than others by whom he was being furnished. The confession was made that while in exile he suffered agonies of attorney folk.

One of the schemes was to make a deal with the Suburban railway. This company wanted of franchises and Murrell was selected, according to his confession, to negotiate with Philip Stock, the representative of the Railway Company, as to the best price the combine could get for its votes. Finally, he says, an agreement was reached and \$75,000 was paid to the combine in the best of the Lincoln Trust Company and the key was placed in Murrell's hands. "The money," he confesses, "was to be divided when the bill passed and was signed by the Mayor. The subsequent operations in connection with this deal are not made public, except that the franchise was granted."

Deputy Speaker of the House of Delegates William M. Tamblyn, who has been in Cleveland since Circuit Attorney Folger began his crusade, has returned, under arrest, to St. Louis. Before being placed in a cell Tamblyn asked to see Mr. Folger. His intention was to tell him he knew about the details of the combine in the House of Delegates, but he finally decided not to say anything at this time, for the circuit attorney told Tamblyn that if he desired to make any statement about matters that were being investigated, he must do so voluntarily without hope of clemency. Mr. Folger said that he had all the evidence he needed to convict the members of the house combine.

Circuit Attorney Folger said that almost every one of the indicted members of the House of Delegates combine had offered to turn State's evidence, but he declined to accept more than two or three with a promise of clemency.

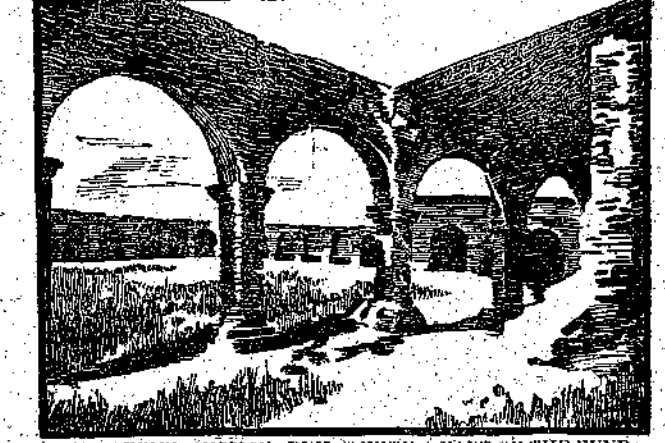
## ODD FELLOWS IN SESSION.

Sovereign Grand Lodge Meets at Des Moines, Iowa.

With special trains arriving from all parts of the country and the attendance having already reached 30,000, the seventy-eighth annual session of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows was formally welcomed to Des Moines Monday morning by Gov. A. C. Cummins and Mayor Benton in a public session in the new auditorium. Addresses were made by M. Newman of Des Moines, grand master of Iowa; J. C. Millman of Woodbine, grand patriarch; Miss Ida Van Horn, president of the Iowa Rebekah assembly, and Maj. Gen. M. A. Ransom, Iowa department commander of the Patriarchs Militant. The response was made by A. C. O'Brien of Covington, Ohio, grand sire. Upon the conclusion of the welcoming exercises the sovereign grand lodge was formally called to order. The report of the grand sire, which was submitted, indicated that there were 127 grand lodges established, of which six were in foreign countries. The total number of subordinate lodges is 12,792 and subordinate encampments 2,780. The entire membership of the order reaches 1,002,272. During the year there were 99,333 initiations in the subordinate lodges and including those initiated in other branches the total reached 183,845.

The amount of relief disbursed was \$3,039,785.08, an increase of \$203,003.08. The financial statement shows: Revenues from all branches, \$10,826,970.04, increase \$995,025.19; expenses, \$8,890,195.31, increase \$499,253.33; surplus revenue, \$2,000,774.73; increase \$1,000,000.00, \$282,760.28, increase \$1,300,000.28.

The report says that since 1830 there have been 2,644,120 members initiated into the subordinate lodge, 2,505,907 members relieved, 250,600 widowed families relieved, 252,854 members died. Total relief, \$102,005,214.47; total revenue, \$290,480,422.21.



SAN GABRIEL MISSION, BUILT WITH A PART OF THE FUND.

the river with only their heads out of water. Counters say that only two houses are left standing along Lewis river for at least thirty miles, where the country was thickly settled.

The members of a party of refugees from White's mill near Centralia found themselves surrounded by fire, with the heat almost unbearable. Reaching the stream, they jumped into water and kept themselves wrapped with wet blankets. When the fire grew near they abandoned the stream and went into the center of a small grove almost surrounded with burning timber. Here they had been preceded by other fugitives, including six bears and many deer and other animals. The party remained with the animals, which were no less terror-stricken.

## EDITOR WATTERSON WRITES A PIECE ABOUT THE NEW YORK FOUR HUNDRED.

THE "smart set" in New York society has received a most scathing denunciation by Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. "The term 'smart set,'" he says, "was adopted by society to save itself from a more obvious description. The distinguishing trait of the 'smart set' is its moral abandonment. It makes a business of defying and outwitting conventional restraints upon its pleasures and amusements. Being titled after a rule, and either rich in fact or getting money how it may, it sets itself above the law, both human and divine. Its women are equally depraved with its men."

"The Four Hundred in America take their cue from the smart set in Europe. Behold them at the horse show in New York. Behold them at light which render their talk is of bonis, puts and calls, horses, scandals and dogs. The best society? Good Lord!



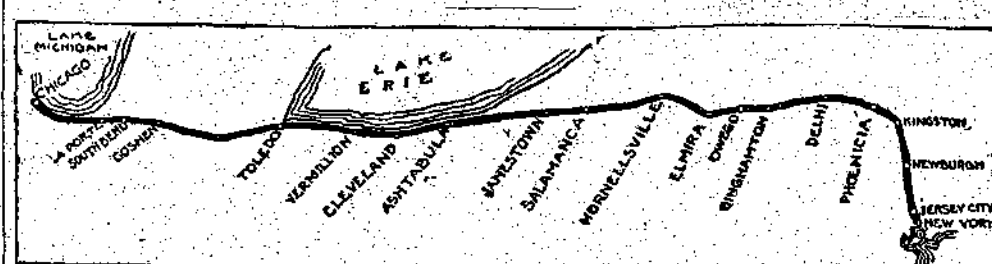
"The 400 are rotten through and through. They have not one redeeming feature. All their ends are achieved by money, and largely by the unwholesome use of money. Their influence is to the last degree corruptive. Their hangers-on are only such as money will buy. Nine out of every ten of the fortunes behind them will not bear scrutiny."

"Most these unclean birds, of gaudy and therefore of conspicuous plumage, fly from gilded boughs, fondling the very air as they twitter their affectations of moral supremacy, and no one to shy a brick at them."

The most distressing losses have been those suffered in the vicinity of Springfield, Clarkman county, and Leno, Multnomah county. The Springfield region has been utterly swept by the fire, and those who have reached points in communication with the outside world say that immediate help must be sent in order to save the lives rescued from the devouring flames.

A big crop of wheat is being harvested in Manitoba and there is said to be an urgent demand for harvest hands to cut and care for the grain before snow falls.

## ROUTE FOR PROPOSED HIGHWAY CONNECTING CHICAGO AND NEW YORK CITY.



William L. Dickinson of Springfield, Mass., has made a trip from New York to Chicago in an automobile, inspecting a route for a proposed highway between the two cities. The road leads through Elmira, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Toledo and South Bend, as shown in the above cut. Mr. Dickinson is treasurer of the New York and Chicago Road Association, which was organized to secure the construction of the highway. Lee C. Boardman, second vice-president of the association, accompanied him. They expect to make a report that will show the desirability of the construction of the road.

Methodist Episcopal Church, at which Mr. McKinley was a regular attendant. Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson occupied Senator Fairbanks' pew, while near them was District Commissioner MacFarland and George B. Cortright.

An eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol. At St. Patrick's Church, at the 11 o'clock mass, the Rev. Father Delon, the assistant rector, preached a sermon on the character of McKinley and the lessons taught by his death. Prayers were then offered for the repose of President McKinley's soul. This ceremony by direction of Cardinal Gibbons was observed in all the Catholic churches in Washington.

In New York the anniversary was especially observed in a large number of the churches, where it was referred to by the pastors of almost all the others. Fifteen thousand persons gathered around the band stand at the mall in Central Park in the afternoon to listen to a memorial concert by a regimental band. In Brooklyn and in all the suburbs as well as in the neighboring towns and villages of New Jersey, the day was observed in all the churches.

In Columbus, Ohio, memorial addresses were delivered by Gov. Nash at Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Congressman Grosvenor at Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and Senator Warner of Cleveland at Eastwood Congregational Church.

All of the St. Paul, Minn., churches held special memorial services. At the Catholic churches the services were held after the celebration of the morning mass, while many of the Protestant churches held their memorials in the evening.

There was a killing frost all along the western slope of the mountains in Ohio and the southern corner. The thermometer registered 30 degrees at the weather bureau in Denver. With one exception, twenty years ago, it was the coldest September day of which there is any record. In Weld county, embracing the famous potato district, the mercury touched 24.

## FIRST KILLING FROST.

Crops Damaged in Many Places Throughout the West.

Dispatches from a score of more points tell of killing frosts in the Northwest Thursday night. The mercury fell to 24 degrees in many places. Late corn in northern Iowa and South Dakota is badly damaged. Flax and all uncultured crops in North Dakota suffered. Minnesota points report damage to all vegetation not matured. Much of the corn in the Northwest was out of the way. Late stuff will now be cut and fed as fodder.

Twenty-six degrees was the mark registered by the thermometer at the Omaha weather bureau Friday morning, where frost was reported throughout the State. It is believed that the corn crop generally is beyond the danger point, although in the valleys there still remains part of the crop which will be somewhat damaged. Ice formed at Kearney, and late garden truck was killed.

The temperature dropped to 24 degrees at Watertown. Late corn and all other vegetation was killed. The largest part of the corn crop is believed to have been out of danger.

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As a result of a disagreement over alleged mistreatment of his mother, Tom Brownlee, aged 17, shot and killed his stepfather, Justice of the Peace Tucker, at Merkle, Texas.

The Associated Press has received a letter from Gen. Anderson in which he denied the published reports that while in Manila he spoke disrespectfully of Admiral Dewey, or that he ever belittled the admiral's victory on Manila bay.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Howard Goldie. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 10:30 a. m. Bath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 7:45 p. m. Thursday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday, S. A. B. 9:00 a. m. and 11:00 a. m. Wednesday evening. Regular church service alternate Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. C. B. Scott, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Dekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd and Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 256, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. JOHN T. COVINGTON, W. M.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, O. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. J. H. HANSON, Post Com.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. HANCOCK, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 124—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. Mrs. J. HANSON, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 172—Meets every Tuesday evening. H. P. HANSON, W. M.

M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

UTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening in W. R. C. Hall. P. D. BODNER, Captain.

Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLIN, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. John LEXON, W. M.

MISS ESTHER COVINGTON, Sec.

COBBY GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and third Wednesday of each month. E. SPANGLER, C. R.

E. NATION, R. E.

CRAWFORD LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 172—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. JAMES WOODRUFF, Lady Com.

Mrs. MAUDE MALESTANT, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 144, R. O. F., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. HANSON, K. of R. S.

C. C. WESCOTT, C. C.

CARLEIGH CIRCLE, No. 10, Ladies of the G. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MARILYN SWIFT, President.

EDNA WASHINGTON, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 324—Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturdays of each month at 10 a. m.

JOHN A. LOVE, Secretary.

MOTHERS & TEACHERS' SOCIETY meet in the High School room every alternate Thursday at 3:30 p. m.

Mrs. H. HANSON, Secretary. Miss W. J. HANSON, President.

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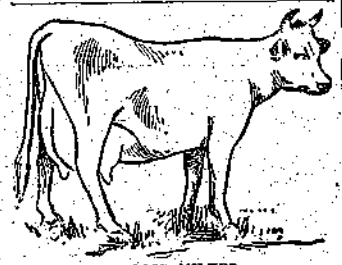
# AGRICULTURAL



Signs of a Good Milker.

When it comes to buying or raising a dairy cow too many neglect to consider whether the cow, from her general appearance, seems to be fitted to do good work in the dairy or not. Now, it is to be admitted that you cannot tell certainly whether a cow is a good milker from her general appearance; but still, so large a percentage of the high quality cows of the land have certain external signs that have come to be regarded as the marks of a good cow that it is folly to overlook these marks when selecting cows for one's herd. One of these special signs that is extremely important yet is comprehended under the term "capacity."

In order to turn a large amount of hay, ensilage and grain into



A GOOD MILKER.

milk and butter a cow must have a large, deep body and a large udder. The cow illustrated shows the great deep body and the splendid development of udder that characterize the big milkers. A cow's body is a butter and milk factory. You cannot expect to make much butter and milk in a small factory. The "wedge-shaped" cow has a deep body where depth is needed—where the machinery of the body is at work converting fodder into dairy products.

Notice the fullness in the fore part of the udder and how well it runs up behind, with the large, well-placed teats and its general appearance of large capacity. Such an udder, when milked out dry, will fall to loose, soft folds, like an empty bag. It is a good type to breed to.

## Plowing Under Green Crops.

While we advocate plowing under green crops, when they are not worth more for stock food than for manure, we believe that there are some soils where this practice may do injury rather than good. If the soil is light and sandy, lacking nitrogen, or when it is stiff and needs to be made more porous, then almost any green crop is a good manure for it. Where it is low and wet, and perhaps has too much acid in it, a heavy crop of clover or other green manure will usually be an injury to the succeeding crop, unless it is given a dressing of lime in some form, and we would prefer to pay more for a good phosphate rock, with an addition of potash, than to use either slaked lime or sulphate of lime. Yet in a limestone soil we have seen green manuring work wonders, and so it will on land recently cleared, where the bushes and brush had been burned on the ground. Phosphates, potash and wood ashes may be put on to grow the green crop, and if used liberally will benefit that and the succeeding crops. Sowed on the surface and harrowed in they do not waste or do any harm if the amount is much more than one crop needs.—American Cultivator.

## How to Set a Hen.

Here's a good way to set a hen. The nest is made in a roan box, with a cover. Nailed to one side of the box is a little star yard, slats on top also, in which water and food are kept constantly. The hen can go out into the yard at any time, eat and drink, and



NEST FOR A BETTER.

has no temptation to wander away and let her eggs get cold. Where several hens are sitting, a contrivance like this for each saves all bother of looking after them, to see that two do not get on one nest, etc. You put food and water in the dishes—the hen "does the rest." C. D. Young, in Farm and Home.

## Ideal Animal for Beef.

The first point observed in an ideal animal of beef type is his form. This will approximate the rectangular. It will show a body that is compact, symmetrical, broad, deep and close to the ground. Legs are only of use to carry the animal around. He is "straight in his lines"—that is, the lines from the top of the shoulder to the tail head, and from the brisket back to the purse are nearly parallel as possible, as are also those from the center of the shoulder to the center of the thighs, no deviation from the horizontal being allowed the top line. This will give the form a rectangular appearance.

## Shade Enriches Soil.

The complete shading of the soil rapidly enriches it, even without the application of manure. It may be that such a cause a deposit of nitrogen from the air; every farmer knows that where ever a stack of hay or straw has stood for several months the ground underneath is not only enriched, but grows much darker in color. Anyone may try an experiment as follows: Select the

poorest spot of ground on the farm, lay over a strip of any length, but about a yard wide, a few inches of straw, and cover with a board, or, if preferred, lay only a board on the ground. If the place is seeded to something after the covering is removed the difference in growth between the portion previously shaded and that not shaded will be very marked.

## Status of the Farming Industry.

There are 10,438,922 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, while all other industries employ 18,845,000 persons. One-third of the entire area of this country is devoted to tilling of the soil. There are to-day 5,739,657 farms in the United States, and the value of farm property, including improvements, stock and implements, is \$20,514,001,838. The number of farms has quadrupled in the past fifty years, while the value of the farming land to-day is five times as great as the selling price of fifty years ago. More than 1,000,000 farms have been laid out and fenced in by settlers, principally in the West, in the past ten years. Fifteen thousand farms were given away by the Government during 1901. When the Indian Territory is opened for settlement, about 4,000,000 acres of fine farming land will be offered for sale at low prices, and farming will receive another valuable acquisition to its ranks. There are 300,000,000 acres of unsettled land in the United States ready for immediate occupancy.

The total acreage used for farming purposes is 541,000,000 acres—an area which would contain England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan and the Transvaal, leaving sufficient room for several smaller countries to go in around the edges. None of these countries, or all of them combined, would make a respectable showing with our agricultural products. The value of farm exports in 1901 was \$551,028,331.—Review of Reviews.

## Yields of Cheese From Milk.

With ordinary milk the yield is about 2.5 pounds of cured cheese for each pound of butter fat in the milk. The per cent of butter fat in different milks very nearly determines their relative values for cheesemaking. Professor Van Slyke found by a series of experiments that with milk ranging from 3.4 per cent to 4.4 per cent the amount to each pound of butter fat was 2.72 pounds of green cheese, or 2.5 pounds of cured, five weeks. It was found that 5 per cent milk made but 2.4 pounds of cured cheese for each pound of butter fat, but the better quality of the cheese from the richer milk was thought to compensate for the slight difference in quantity. It will be seen that a hundred pounds of 1 per cent milk made ten pounds of cheese and a hundred pounds of 5 per cent milk made twelve pounds of cheese.

## Corn-Husking Peg.

Miles R. King, of Macoupin County, Illinois, writes in Iowa Homestead as follows: "I have not seen an illustration of the new husking peg, and since a great many of our readers would like to know about them, I send you a sketch of one that I have been using. It will require a short time to become accustomed to one of them after the old-fashioned peg has been used, but when once a person gets used to them he can make good headway in taking out corn. They are sold in all the markets, and consist of a stout strap with a hook attached, as seen in the illustration."

## Weight of a Horse.

The weight of a horse is an important item in estimating his value for draft purposes. For the fine-boned horses, with well-developed muscles, may do as much work as the heavy-boned one for a short time, and is even better for road purposes. But in plowing or other heavy, steady driving, the light horse becomes useless. Then, in price, the weight is an important item. If a good horse weighs over 2,000 pounds he may sell for more than \$1 per pound; 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, for less than \$1 per pound. Under that the price rapidly declines, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds grade horses selling at 25 and 30 cents per pound, though it is considerably more than any other grade of stock on the farm will bring.

## Success with Poultry.

Those people who do not have good success in hatching eggs under hens, usually will not do much better with the incubator. They may be divided into two classes, one that is careless and neglectful, and the other that is altogether too fussy, who wants to be sitting the hen, or feeding her, or handling the eggs three or four times a day. For either of these to succeed with the incubator there must be a thorough reformation; a determination to follow the instructions given exactly, and do no more and no less than is explicitly laid down, and to do it by the clock. This can be done, of course, but how many can or will settle down to those rules?

## Building and Top Grafting.

Among Northern nurserymen and fruit growers building is commonly practiced in July and August. Orchardists are taking up this system of propagation and using it in place of or in connection with top grafting. If the buds fail to live, the branches can be grafted the following spring. The operation is more easily and quickly done than grafting.

## Get After the Borers.

In August we get after the borers in the orchard. We find them by the wood about the stem of the tree. We go after them with a sharp knife and a small wire. If we do not get the job done in August, we do it in September, says Farm Journal.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

#### Mustang Fugitive Surrenders to Justice Falling Off in Number of Weddings.

Weddings, Court House Dedication at Kalamazoo, Mrs. Eva Smith Acquitted.

Arthur W. Shear, recently district agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and wanted for alleged concealment of a debt amounting to \$300,000, surrendered to the sheriff at Muskegon. Shear, who disappeared on June 11, was a prominent churchman and society leader. When he appeared at the county jail the other day he said to Sheriff W. Payne: "I came by myself to save you the \$200 reward. I am tired of wandering about the land, a fugitive from justice." Shear, who is little of his own age, was born in New York City. He was arrested before Judge Sullivan in the police court. He waived examination and was bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of \$100,000. He says he will plead guilty. He shows the strain and suffering through which he passed during the last three months. The jail is being besieged with the victims of his alleged forgeries.

#### St. Joe Habit Is Waning.

Chicago is getting over the "St. Joe habit." The marriage business which for several seasons figured in the Michigan town fame as a "Gretchen Green" has this season slumped and there are indications that the year will end with a decrease of at least 200 in the license record of the marriage license. Steamboat managers regretfully admit that this season has seen fewer hurried departures on morning excursion steamers, fewer anxious parents on the wharves at night and less fun for the boats' crews than any of the last years. County Clerk Church keeps the same number of office assistants and the same number of ministers and justices are within call as of yore, but the good old days are past. A large number of persons were married at St. Joe this year, but there is no longer the same spirit to the romance. The fair is wearing out.

#### Accused Woman Set Free.

Mrs. Eva Smith, of Burlington township, charged with the murder of her husband, James H. Smith, June 9, was acquitted in the Calhoun County Circuit Court. The jury was out only sixteen minutes. Smith and his wife had not lived happily together for some time. The night he was killed Mrs. Smith and her son were alone in the house and Smith went into the room where they were sleeping. She shot him and he died the next day. Before his death he made a statement exonerating her from all blame and also decided her property. She did not go on the stand, but claimed that she did not know who was in the room when she discharged the revolver.

#### New Court House Dedicated.

The dedication of the new court house at Kalamazoo was a grand success, surpassing in numbers the expectation of the arrangement committee. Judge Hooker of the Supreme Court spoke at considerable length upon judicial matters, dwelling upon the fact that the poorer class of citizens could not secure their just rights in litigation from the fact of their not being able to conduct their own cases through a higher court. Chief of the Supreme Court, Chas. C. Hopkins was present, also Congressman H. B. Darragh, Judge Daboll, Gen. Loomis and Col. Brackett and others. Uniformed bodies from all parts of the State were present and numerous bands.

#### Schooner Experiment Goes on Beach.

The schooner Experiment of Grand Haven, laden with wood and bound for Michigan City, went ashore in a squall near Devil's Hole, half a mile north of St. Joseph harbor. She was owned and commanded by Captain John Whitney. The sailors climbed into the rigging, but as heavy seas were breaking over the vessel and they feared she would go to pieces they deserted the rigging and plunged into the water and were washed to shore. The life-rafting crew, drenched by the seas, reached the stranded craft a few minutes after the crew had deserted her. The Experiment will be a total wreck.

#### Good Outlook for Sugar Beets.

The outlook in the vicinity of Kalamazoo for a big sugar beet crop is the most promising it has ever been and a record-breaking season is looked for at the local beet sugar plant. It will open Oct. 10 for business. The uniform prices of last year will be paid this season—that is, \$4.50 for 12 per cent beets and \$3.13 cents for every additional per cent.

#### Beit State Happenings.

George W. Berry has been appointed postmaster at Lincoln Lake, vice J. Cornelius, resigned. The temperance element of Cass County is trying to secure the submission of the local option proposition. Lansing is claiming a population of 20,000 on the strength of the number of names in the new city directory.

#### New Three-story Hotel Is Being Erected at Ludington.

A new three-story hotel is being erected at Ludington. It will be built entirely of cement, and will cost \$40,000. Agriculturalist Toward of the Lansing Sugar Co. reports the best crop in Ingham county in the history of the county.

#### Michigan Outranks every other State in the Union as a producer of beans.

Massachusetts, however, still leads in the consumption of them.

There are at present no paved streets in Holland, but next spring the city is going to spend \$24,000 paving two of the principal business streets.

Reports from all parts of the upper peninsula indicate that crops of all kinds are flourishing and that the harvest this year will be the largest record.

Oliver C. Hulet, flagman at the Elm crossing at the Jackson Junction, was run down and killed by a freight train. Mr. Hulet was nearly 80 years of age.

A little girl of Branch County tried to open a 44-caliber cartridge "to see what was in it." She hasn't seen anything since, but the doctor hopes to save one eye.

The lumber operators of the upper peninsula are having a hard time to secure the number of men they want for their camps. Wages at present range from \$35 to \$40 a month.

Grand Haven is running to extremities in the manufacturing business. She already has a shoe factory, and very shortly a plant for the manufacture of gears will locate there.

Monday night a freight train on the Ann Arbor Railroad ran away on Lake George hill, near Durand, with the result that three carloads of merchandise were consumed by fire. All of the train crew escaped injury.

The Kalamazoo grocery supply house of H. H. Buchanan made an assistant. It handles \$300,000 worth of goods. The principal creditor in the Kalamazoo National Bank, which held \$5,580 of Mr. Buchanan's notes.

Ann Arbor people witnessed a brilliant meteor flight.

Mason has a reputation. Some one has stolen the weather vane from the court house.

Portland people are anxious over their coal supply. Wind stoves are going up in prices.

Quincy will have a telephone exchange in operation about Oct. 1, with fifty subscribers.

Two Grand Rapids grocers are making a pet cause on the anti-saloonage law passed by the last Legislature.

Frank Provant, a prisoner at the Kent County jail, caught the guard, Wm. Selbert, napping and scaling the wall he escaped.

Mrs. Mary Rutledge, of Detroit, after four weeks' search for her missing 7-year-old daughter, had her restored at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Edward Morrell, who lives two miles west of Willow, had his barn and his cow's house destroyed by fire. One horse was saved.

Alfred John Jenkins of Ironwood was killed at a mine. He was riding in a ship when timbermen dumped an ore car into the shaft.

Mayor Gallup of Escanaba, has made a dinner, acting as agent for Detroit men, for 10,000 acres of pine lands in California for \$144,450 cash.

Charles Brooklyn, aged 35, attacked his aged wife with a butcher knife at Wyandotte and stabbed her twelve times, then he cut his own throat.

Holton is going to have a canning factory. The company which local capitalists have organized is capitalized at \$200,000, all of which is paid in.

Another Filipino has arrived in Ann Arbor, under the city. He has a wife and a child, and he concludes a quarter of students from the islands.

Efforts are now being made at Grand Rapids to form a \$500,000 company for the establishment of a plant in the second city for the manufacture of automobiles.

Rural mail carriers of Shiawassee County have formed an organization with the permission of the Postoffice Department. This is the first of its kind in the county.

There is a great scarcity of teachers in the northern part of the State, and quite a number of schools are delayed in opening because of inability to secure teachers.

Miss Ellen E. Garrigues of New York City, a graduate of the U. of M., has placed a beautiful memorial window in St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, for her father.

George Martin and Joseph Gregory, captured near South Haven, are accused of robbing the hardware store of John Mackey of cutlery valued at \$500. Martin says he is from Chicago.

Copper country coal dealers have given up the idea of getting any hard coal before navigation closes and expect that all that is used in that section this winter will have to be brought in by rail.

The Tucson mine at Negaunee, owned by the Peill estate, has been bought by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company for \$85,000. The property, which has been leased for years, will be reopened at once.

A bumper rider on the Pere Marquette Railway has been in Holland trying to effect a settlement with the agent of the company. He wants to pay for two rides that he says he studied the full end of a railroad riding between Grand Junction and Kenosha. This old character gives his name as Stephens, and explains that since he helped himself to the rides he has become converted and the fact that he rode without paying troubles his conscience.

Orrville Lewis a farmer who lives near Jackson, Mich., has been a burglar a few weeks ago whereby Crossman sold his wife to him for \$25. Afterward Crossman became dissatisfied with the bargain, but Lewis considered it legal.

In the altercation over Mrs. Crossman that followed the wife swore that Crossman shot him in the side. In spite of the evidence the jury acquitted Crossman of the charge of assault with intent to kill.

The people of Ingham County voted to spend \$40,000 for a new court house, but already before the ground has been broken for the building, the usual crop of extra is beginning to develop. One of these will come to about \$10,000, which amount will be needed to put in the heating and lighting facilities, which were not provided for in the original contract. There will be others later, and it is altogether likely that the new building will have cost the taxpayers nearer \$50,000 than \$40,000 when it is completed.

The oil business in Livingston County is an assured fact. Some time ago oil was discovered on the farm of Thomas Sharp, in the northwest corner of Howell township, and boring was commenced. Underneath the land there seems to be a veritable lake of water and when they struck this there was a volume of gas, and oil which shot forty feet into the air. At a distance of 375 feet they struck a better brine, but now, after all the difficulties in the way of rock, water and gas have been surmounted, the company's first test-barrel oil well is just completed and another well commenced about one-half mile from the first.

Samuel W. Merry and Ann Arbor has received a letter from Charles J. Hulet at Lulu, Island of Kauai, Sandwich Islands, that his son, Frank T. Merry, was found dead on the morning of Aug. 30 with a bullet through his head and a revolver in his hand, and that he was buried the following day in a cemetery close to the court house. He had been acting strangely for some time and complained of insomnia. He was an expert stenographer and acted as secretary for Prof. Henry G. Adams, statistician of the interstate commerce commission, and later for President James B. Angell. He went to the islands about four years ago and became court stenographer.

What is probably the heaviest wheat crop of Michigan this year was raised by Daniel Bates, a farmer on Climax prairie, in Kalamazoo County. From thirty acres he has threshed out 2,300 bushels of wheat, an average of over seventy-six bushels per acre.

Peach growers in the western part of the State are somewhat worried over the threatened loss of their crop. The disease spreads very rapidly from one tree to another, and about the only way to check it is to cut down and destroy all trees in the vicinity of an affected one.

Mrs. Charles Range of Lakla township, aged about 50, attempted to tie up a bull that was just loose. The bull gored her in the left side just above the hip, tearing the abdomen open completely across to the right hip.

According to those who are in a position to know, the highest electric railway deal ever undertaken in Michigan is now under way. It means the unification of all the electric lines in the lower peninsula into the Detroit United Railway and the Black and Mulvey Line from Toledo to Detroit. This unification, if the plan is carried out, will be accomplished by a new company with a capital stock of from \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

## POLITICAL COMMENT.

### The Leap in the Dark.

The weekly reviews of trade by Dun and Bradstreet disclose facts of interest, thus:

Anything with iron in it finds ready sale. Building material is active and lumber leads in aggressive strength.

Industrial activity is greater than at any recent date. Many new factories and mills have been added to the productive capacity.

Despite the rapid development of transportation facilities, the nation's needs have grown still faster. Large crops are being harvested.

Retail trade is large, with a bright outlook. There has been an advance of 23 per cent in bank exchanges at New York over the same week last year.

Railway earnings exceeded those of last year by 4 per cent and those of 1903 by 18 per cent.

Railways are in great need of new locomotives and other equipment. No sign of weakness is seen in leather. Prices of hides are firm.

Producers of boots and shoes are, insisting on full prices. Textile mills are well equipped. There is a demand for a higher class

self-respecting American should resent that this constant exploiting of such people and of great wealth is positive injury because it tends people to believe that the wealth which makes a leisure class is the only thing in life to be desired, and failing to obtain both, life is given up to envy and regret. The President has made it very clear that no able and leisure element is embraced in his classification of that manhood and womanhood which are at once the hope and the glory of the Republic.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Has Benefitted Montana.

Before the direct Wilson-Gorman free-trade law, which brought Montana wool as low as 6 cents a pound, that commodity sold as high as 22 cents. That was under the McKinley protective tariff law. Now, under the Dingley law, wool is selling at nearly three times the prices that prevailed during the Democratic administration.

Not only wool—but sheep—and cattle, which are Montana's staple products, are bringing top prices. Montana is prospering under these conditions. Combined with favorable weather and mild winters, the stock product of the State

is rapidly increased, and the cattle are in better shape for market than ever before. But if the tariff was taken off wool and cattle and the South American, Mexican and Canadian products were allowed to come in free of duty there would be a different story to tell.

Montana has been directly benefited by Republican policy, as has been demonstrated in many ways, and our farmers, stock and wool growers are ready to testify to the beneficial results of a protective tariff. If the issue should be made in 1904, as asserted by some, on protection or free trade—under the false name of tariff reform—there can be no doubt as to how the people of this State will vote. They are not like the Democrats of the South, who admit that a protective tariff has been the salvation of that section, bringing greater wealth and prosperity than they ever dreamed of, and still vote for free trade Democrats.—Helena Record.

### Said the Arkansas Traveler.

"Why don't you fix up your roof?" said the traveler in Arkansas to the shuddering squatter. "Because," was the reply, "when it rains I can't and when it doesn't rain it doesn't leak." Something like this crude bit of logic might be applied, with a difference, in answer to the free-trade and "progressive" demand that the Republican party fix up its tariff roof. "Because, when the storms of adversity come the only way to fix it would be to make it tighter, and when the sun of prosperity shines it is all right without any fixing."

### The Life Saver.

"Tariff fooling" and business. Tariff fooling disturbs trade and angers the country. The Dingley tariff may be revised by the Republicans, but the revision will not be done in the short session of the present Congress. It will not be done this year. The tariff will be revised, if necessary, after the election of 1904. An earlier revision would be dangerous to the party, as well as unnecessary for the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Minneapolis Journal.

of goods in dry goods, clothing, shoes, millinery and groceries. Advances as to crops of cereals, fruits and tobacco are most encouraging. Wheat and corn are higher.

The situation in wool and woollen goods is favorable to sellers. Western mills will only accept orders for rails to be delivered in the last quarter of 1903.

Only imports of iron and steel—owing to the inability of home mills to fill orders—exceeded 100,000 tons.

The shortage of fuel, especially of coke, still exacerbates the iron trade. It is due principally to the lack of cars and the overcrowding of the railroads with other business.

Well, gentlemen, what do you want? A change? Nominate your poison. State the remedy for a general condition of prosperity probably unexampled in this or any other country. How to introduce paralysis in the commercial world, how to stop the hum of machinery, how to reduce the demand for products of all sorts, how to increase wants and diminish the means of satisfying them, how to kill industry, to grow paupers, to fill charitable institutions and empty workshops—these are some of the questions to which the massive minds of "statesmen out of a job" are now anxiously devoted.

The leap in the dark has been tried before. The man who tries it knows when he strikes the solid earth. In proportion to the distance he has to fall is the jar when he stops going down. Prudent men don't leap in the dark. They don't leap at all after they have reached a certain age. Old bones are brittle. It is easy to jump down. It is terribly hard to jump up.—Chicago Tribune.

### To Whom the President Speaks.

The President's addresses in Maine and New Hampshire cannot be regarded with favor by those who are shirkers in the world's field of action, or who are hunting what are called "soft snags." The central idea of the Roosevelt theory of right living is industry, and a good deal of it. The qualities which he extols are rugged independence, masterful resolution, individual ingenuity and resourcefulness, with that hard work which is the basis of all other positive qualities. For having hard work to do the President declares that "the man should be pitied." According to the Roosevelt theory, the man who shirks work, no matter whether he is rich or poor, is in rebellion to the divine economy. The men or women who have no aim in life but to glide along without vocation or effort are not those to whom the President addresses himself. They are burdens and not helps, whether they are tramps or have the spending of millions.

The President's words are a timely rebuke to that class of newspapers which devote so much space to the goings and comings of the very rich, to their possessions, their houses, their yachts, their entertainments and the idle nothings which fill up the lives of many of those inheriting great wealth. If all that such people do is proper, the constant recording of the fact of their wealth and what they do with it are exhibitions of tonalism which every

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 28.

EXPOSITION OF JOHN 8: 12-18.

Review.

1. The Giver of Man's Life.—Ex. 1:1-15.
2. The Ten Commandments.—Ex. 20:1-17.
3. The Ten Commandments.—Ex. 20:1-17.
4. Worshipping the Golden Calf.—Ex. 32:1-35.
5. The Tabernacle.—Ex. 40:1-13.
6. The Fall and Adam.—Gen. 1:1-13.
7. Journeying toward Canaan.—Num. 10:11-33, 20:1-35.
8. Report of the Spies.—Num. 13:26-14:4.
9. The Brazen Serpent.—Num. 21:1-9.
10. The Prophet Like Moses.—Deut. 34:1-12.
11. Loving and Obeying God.—Deut. 30:11-20.
12. The Death of Moses.—Deut. 34:1-12.

### The Story of a Great Life.

The quarterly review is essentially a review of Moses' life work—the leading of the children of Israel through the wilderness. The earlier part of his work, that in Egypt, we studied last year. In the reviewing of this history facts should be made to enter around the personality of the leader.

1. Moses had a god mother. She did what little she could for her boy under great difficulties. She was a Hebrew, but she was a princess, and she was a woman of great courage and faith.

2. Moses had a college education. He had the very best training in science, literature, art and philosophy that the culture of the age could give him. He was not small. It was, to be sure, an ecclesiastical education, given by priests of a polytheistic religion, but the young Hebrew had in his heredity and the traditions of his ancestors that which enabled him to transcend the pagan influences that surrounded him, and to see the seductive temptation to a life of luxury and easy living at the court. It is a significant fact that not a few of the world's great intellectual and religious leaders have, so to speak, received their arms from the enemy—have had their early training which developed their vision, energy and intellect in the schools of the world which they afterwards antagonized.

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# The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, SEP. 25, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican Ticket.

#### STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Alexander Maitland, of Marquette.  
For Secretary of State—Fred. M. Warner, of Farmington.  
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids.  
For Auditor General—Perry E. Powers, of Cadillac.  
For Attorney General—Charles A. Blair, of Jackson.  
For Commissioner of State Land Office—Edwin A. Wilkey, of Paw Paw.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos A. Fall, of Albion.  
For Members State Board of Education—Patrick H. Keely, Detroit; L. L. Wright, Ironwood.  
For Congress 10th Dist.—George A. Loud, of Iosco.  
For State Senator, 28th Dist.—Alfred J. Doherty, of Clare.  
For Representative State Legislature—B. B. Bolton, of Oshtemo.

### Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates at the Court House in Grayling, on Saturday, October 4th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating county officers to be voted for at the next general election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Grayling, 16 Maple Forest, 3  
South Branch, 4 Frederic, 3  
Beaver Creek, 4.  
T. W. HANSON, Chairman  
R. D. CONNINE, Sec'y.

Yes, the tariff did "go!" With it went the prosperity of the American people! Panicky and hard times came upon the country. Factories were closed. Farmers fell into debt and distress. Exchange and money became dear. Sheep and wool were also ruinously depreciated. Business of all kinds became paralyzed. The poor suffered in body and spirit. The Government was obliged to borrow money of foreign peoples at high rate of interest; and this, too, in times of profound peace! What an impeachment of so-called Democratic principles.—Reflector, Napa, California.

How would a Democratic House of Representatives? Would not the threat of Free Trade or a drastic revision of the tariff, involved in a Democratic triumph, become a disturbing factor the moment the result was known? Fear seized the men of commerce the day after Cleveland's election in 1892, and prices began immediately to fall, a panic and business reverses following quickly after. Do the people desire a repetition of those days? Do they wish to endanger the widespread prosperity that now prevails? As the campaign goes on that will daily become more and more the real issue.—Standard Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We say defeat under a tariff reform banner is certain for the democracy, and we say it because the American workingman is not a fool. No manner of campaign clatter, oratorical fireworks about trusts, etc., is going to make the American workingman forget the bad business conditions under the democratic tariff policy of a few years ago. The workingman may see danger in the so-called trusts or at least think there is a danger, but he thoroughly appreciates the fact that steady employment at good wages, even if he has to pay high prices for both necessities and luxuries, is far better than irregular or no employment at small wage with little money for the purchase of either necessities or luxuries at any price.—Springfield Union.

The Mariposa, a large Pacific ocean liner, has just made a round trip to Asia and back burning petroleum only as fuel. She reached port with her hulls fresh and bright, and her decks clean as those of a yacht. Officers and crew were jubilant over the success of the new fuel. Lieut. W. P. Winchell, United States navy who was detailed by the navy department to accompany the Mariposa on her first voyage as an oil burner, is enthusiastic over the success of the oil test. Her officers say the cost was much less than coal, the speed being such smaller, and the liquid fuel very satisfactory.

## Additional Local Matter.

Mrs. D. A. Wiley left for Grand Rapids last Thursday, for the winter. The night before leaving, the L. O. T. M. gave her a pleasant surprise at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Davens, thirty strong, and after a pleasant evening's visit and light refreshments, all wished her a happy visit and safe return.

The medical fraternity of this and adjoining counties, met at the Club rooms in this village, last Monday evening, and organized a Medical Society, elected officers, appointed committees, and decided to hold their next meeting here, Oct. 23d. We expected a full report for this issue, which has not been received.

Mrs. Alice Caldwell Hegan, the author of that successful little story, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," has written her second book and it is to appear serially in The Century. She calls it "Lovey Mary," and the many admirers of Mrs. Wiggs will be glad to know, that this optimistic character reappears in the new story.

Adam Bosh superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of Newark, N. J., and wife came to visit his sister, Mrs. Henry Fuchs, of South Branch, on an account of his business could stay but two days, to the great regret of the family. Mr. and Mrs. B. were on their way home from Lake City and Pike's Peak, where they resorted for two weeks.

The immense concourse of people that thronged Detroit, Monday, primarily in honor of our president, will not forget another guest of the state who deserves the highest honor, Clara Barton, the greatest living woman, and the peer of any who has ever lived, the "Florence Nightingale of America," whose life has been devoted to suffering humanity.

Our people are promised a treat to-morrow evening, at the Opera House for the benefit of the Modern Woodmen of America. "On the Line" or "The Female Spy of Santiago," a most thrilling Spanish-American war drama, in five acts, will be presented by Chas. K. Mallory and J. A. Mallory of Chicago, assisted by ten characters of our local talent. Everybody go. Reserve tickets on sale at Fournier's.

It is with the greatest pleasure that Dr. Wm. H. Niles would announce to his friends in Grayling and Crawford County that he has so far recovered from his lameness, that he has accepted the agency for the sale of 8 holiday books, published by the Chas. Foster Publishing Company of Philadelphia. They are adapted to every member of the family, and of so great worth that they should entitle him to a liberal patronage.

The Western trip of President Roosevelt, which promised to be a brilliant ovation, was cut short at Indianapolis, Tuesday, and he has returned to Washington. In the collision of a trolley car and his carriage a few days ago, in Pittsfield, Mass., his knee was injured and an abscess had formed, necessitating an operation, which was undertaken at St. Vincent's Hospital, and his physicians ordered absolute rest of the limb. His speedy recovery is anticipated.

Attorney H. L. Ferguson, formerly of Cheboygan, who spent several days here the first of the week, will return here next week with his library with the intention of locating here permanently and will be a candidate for prosecuting attorney if the people so desire. Mr. Ferguson was born near Almont, where his parents now reside, and has had a large experience in the practice of law and is very highly recommended.—Mail, Mio. This is the attorney who was bound over for trial at the Circuit Court of Roscommon county, for embezzlement, a few days ago.

A clearing of the criminal docket of the circuit court of Oshtemo county, term commencing last Monday, by a jail delivery of the five prisoners, all held on serious criminal charges was frustrated by Sheriff Hartnell, Friday-afternoon, who found that the thick cobwebs and cement jail floor had been cut through and a tunnel, needing only about two days to finish, commenced, running toward and intended to reach the eastern a few feet away. The dirt was stowed away under a bunk in one of the cells.

Last Saturday was a proud day for "kids." West Branch's kid team was coming up for a game of foot-ball, but our fellows felt faint when they saw that instead of the little ones they had a lot of the heavy-weights. They caught their breath and smiled, took a new reef in their belts, and at the appointed hour were in their places. There was a good crowd and lots of interest, and at the close of the game the score stood 54 to 0 in favor of Grayling. The best of feeling prevailed and the Branch boys took their defeat like gentlemen and will try to redeem it when the return game is played.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Nowlan, went to Detroit Sunday morning, and stopped at the State Fair, Tuesday, on his way home. His place as night watch was filled by Deputy Sheriff Milnes, of Frederic, during his absence.

While Grayling is the best town in the best State of the Union, it contains a few hoodlums who forget that they ought to appear as gentlemen in public gatherings at least. At entertainments in the Opera House, they persist in eating peanuts, and indulging in talk and buffoonery to the great annoyance of those who want to give their attention to the stage. They should be summarily thrown out of the hall, as was the drunken stranger last Saturday night. The fact that they are citizens should give them no immunity, and in fact makes their crime more flagrant.

**ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.**  
From Coopersville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled by a bad cough, always insures a good night's rest. "It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. H. H. Heger, "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and never found its equal for Coughs and Colds. It is an unrivaled life when used for desperate lung diseases, coughs and colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Guaranteed by L. Fournier. Trial bottles free.

The men employed in the camps of the David Ward estate are being treated somewhat different from the old time methods in the matter of food. Each of the estates camps are supplied daily with fresh peaches direct from Mr. Willis Ward's immense orchard of 3000 acres at Orchard Lake. Fresh fruit of the finest kind is quite a change from red horse and prunes.—East Jordan Herald.

**SPREADS LIKE WILD FIRE.**  
When things "are the best," they become the "best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist, of Belleville, O., writes, "Electric Bitters are the best selling Bitters I have handled in twenty years." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood and strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

The "Avalanche" has one item of news this week, which will be greeted with pleasure. Mrs. J. O. Hadley and her daughter Gladys have decided to return to Grayling to live, and Miss Hadley will at once organize a class in music. A teacher in music has been needed here for some time, as we have had to depend largely on non-residents, who could not care for all who desired them. The exceptional advantages which have been the fortune of Miss Hadley, added to her love of the study, has won for her high encomiums from her teachers and the public, and we can but expect success for her as well as her pupils.

**Great Luck of an Editor.**  
"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kansas, "then I was entirely cured by Luckless's Arctica Salve." It's the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25c at L. Fournier's.

A Tennessee paper says in one of the mountain counties only one man took a paper, and the citizens for some distance would gather into hear it read when it came. A listener one time asked what the Republicans were doing in Congress. "Oh," replied the reader, "they're playing the dickens over there, they have passed a law adding two months to the year, and the worst of it is they have made them winter months." "Blast their fool souls," said a listener, "and I am sorely out of fodder."

### Frederic Items.

Miss Laura Lewis is visiting in Grand Rapids.

Our school board took a tumble that there were too many children for one teacher, so are using the town hall for the primaries, with Miss Johnson, of Grayling, as teacher.

It was a mistake, last week, as the printer has moved in to B. P. Johnson's rooms, in place of M. Dilley's.

Mrs. T. Brennan is visiting at the county seat, this week.

Mrs. N. Caruthers and family, having finished their bark job, moved to town.

Mrs. Ed. Sherman had the misfortune to get hold of the wrong bottle, getting a bottle containing poison, but fortunately did not take enough to kill her.

There will be a shadow social at the town hall, Oct. 11th, for the benefit of the L. O. T. M. A supper and dance will follow.

Mrs. Langhart, of Owosso was visiting her son, Elmer, last week.

## Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State, Lansing.

To George F. Owen, Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Mich.

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on Tuesday, November fourth, 1902, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education for full term; member of the State Board of Education for the term expiring December 31st, 1904; Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy for the term expiring December 31st, 1907; Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of which Crawford County is a part; Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Oshtemo, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Rosconmum, and Arenac; Representative in the State Legislature for the Presque Isle Representative District, comprising the counties of Crawford, Montmorency, Presque Isle, Oscoda and Otsego.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto attached my signature and the Great Seal of the State this fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and two.

FRED M. WARNER, Secretary of State.

## Election Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford County, Mich.

GRAYLING, August 28, 1902.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford.

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on Tuesday, November 4th, 1902, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education for full term; member of the State Board of Education for the term expiring December 31st, 1904; Justice of the Supreme Court to fill vacancy for the term expiring December 31st, 1907; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this state in which this county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this State, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Oshtemo, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Rosconmum, and Arenac; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Presque Isle Representative District, comprising the counties of Crawford, Montmorency, Presque Isle, Oscoda and Otsego; also for the County of Crawford a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register of Deeds, a County Treasurer, a Prosecuting Attorney, a Circuit Court Commissioner, a County Surveyor, and two Coronors.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, on the day and date above written.

GEO. F. OWEN, Sheriff of Crawford County.

## Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty eighth day of March, A. D. 1894, executed by Nina M. Vallod to William Smith, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford in Liber 73 of mortgages on page 136 on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1894 at 10 o'clock A. M., and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said William Smith to Reuben P. Forbes, by assignment dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the said County of Crawford, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages, on Page 447; and whereas said mortgage has also been assigned by the said Reuben P. Forbes to John Rasmussen by assignment bearing date the 13th day of December, A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said County of Crawford, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1896 at 4 o'clock P. M., in Liber F of mortgages, on page 451, and the same is now owned by him, and whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of four hundred and eighty one dollars and forty four cents of principal and interest, and the further sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now owing on said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made, and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Grayling Village, in said County of Crawford, that being the place of holding the circuit court within said Crawford County, on the 29th day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Maple River in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The Southeast one-fourth (4) of the Southeast one-fourth (4) of section twenty seven (27) in town twenty eight (28) north of Range three (3) West David August 14th 1902.

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Assignee.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Attorney.

## ADVERTISERS.

For advertising space when in Chicago, will find on file at 45 in 40 Randolph St. No Advertising Agency.

LORD & THOMAS.

# GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

## Dry Goods,

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## Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

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## Great

## Closing-Out Sale!

The entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Rubbers to be sold out, regardless of cost. Now is your chance to buy good goods at prices less than it costs to manufacture them.

Great Bargains in every department are awaiting you. Space would not permit us to mention the numerous bargains we have to offer, but come and be convinced.

## JULIUS ABLOWITZ,

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchant.

Strictly One Price.

The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

\*\*\*\*\*

## ARE YOU DEAF?

## ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

## DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING

ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

## HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full hearing in this ear only.

About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the best noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the affected ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free.

YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME

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Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.

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BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR

FOR ONLY \$1.65.

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# Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

## HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

## Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKLEY Line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the highest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.

## AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

## THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"

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Before the close of 1902 the Toledo Blade will be installed in its new building, with a modern plant and equipment with facilities equal to any publication between New York and Chicago. It is the only weekly newspaper edited expressly for every state and territory. The news of the world so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of details. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year.

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MacLinaw Exp. 4.00 A. M. 7.00 A. M.

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Accommodation. 12.00 P. M. 3.40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

AR. AT DAY CITY

Detroit Express. 2.30 P. M. 5.15 P. M.

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Accommodation. 6.10 A. M. 8.40 A. M.

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Accommodation. 6.00 A. M. 8.45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,

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4.40 Dep. Frederic Arr. 12.00

Ausable River

Mulholland \*11.48

Deward \*11.35

Nanctee River

Blue Lake Jct







# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## POLITICS SHOULD INTEREST EVERY MAN.

By Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio.

If you do not make it a point to interest yourself in politics actively, I mean to work for the best principles and to support the best candidates, you are not a good citizen. Your country is a collection of individuals. Its power results from the union of these individuals. Your country gives you tremendous benefits. It protects you in the enjoyment of your life, your liberty and your happiness. It gives you the right to own property, to work for your own good, to hold office, to elect your own officers, and to be elected. What return do you make for all this? Think the matter over. Do you honestly think you do as much as you should do?

The government of your country begins with the neighborhood caucus—the caucus that is held just a few blocks from where you live. It works up from the caucus to the county, State and national conventions from the township board to the United States House of Representatives, the Senate and the White House. Do you attend your caucus? Do you care to know when or where it will be held? Would you give up your least important business or social engagements to attend it? Let each man answer these questions for himself. The man who does not discharge this duty is not the citizen he should be. Politics would be on a higher plane if all the citizens interested themselves in the caucus. If you want to do something for your country you always have the chance if you are in politics. No doubt you would respond to a call to arms. Of course you would, you say. Then why don't you respond to the simplest demand? In the matter of working for the interests of this country there must be no distinction between classes. Each man as a man must do his duty. He must prove that he is worthy of the suffrage by interesting himself in the government of his own community.

## FUTURE OF THE INDIAN.

By General T. J. Morgan.

Will education save the remnant of American Indians? Yes, as men and women; not as tribes. The Indians as a peculiar, distinct, separate semi-barbarous people are doomed to disappear. Indianism is an anachronism and must pass away.

Education is the only hope of the red men and women; it offers them salvation. Those who accept it will be saved as American citizens. Those who refuse it will perish.

What I mean by this is that it is inevitable that the Indians, like all other nations in our national life, must become absorbed by the nation and lose their distinctive racial peculiarities. The one exception to this probably being the Negro.

## FORMATION AND CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

By J. J. Hill, President of Great Northern Railway.

The only serious objection to so-called trusts has been the method of creating them—not for the purpose of manufacturing any public commodity in the first place, but for the purpose of selling securities of private securities which represent nothing more than good will and profits to the promoters.

## IS FRIENDSHIP DYING OUT?

By Rev. J. Hudson, British Baptist.

There is an apparent decay of friendship, and it is no longer the result of the I think we might attribute it to one or other of the following causes or circumstances:

## ARTISTIC TIN VASES.

Several women in Germany are now making beautiful and artistic out of tin. Apparently the first to utilize her talents in this direction was Frau Clara Honemann, of Berlin. She fashioned artistic tin vases, and since then she has made a beautiful imitation of a chalice by the King of Romania.

## FLIES AND ADMINISTRATION.

Much Is Being Done Toward a Better Understanding.

The present administration is opposed to flies and is fighting them through the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Howard, chief of the division of entomology, is the general directing the campaign, which is being prosecuted at present chiefly by the distribution of pamphlets telling about all sorts of flies, their various habits and dangerous properties.

## PRETTY BOOKKEEPER JOINS SALVATION ARMY RANKS.

For the love of a police blotter and the belief in the blood and fire doctrine of the Salvation Army, as taught by the book and ladies in red and blue, Miss Nellie Johnson, a fair, pretty, Miss, will stand in postoffice square in that city and in a fervent appeal will

invite all sinners to come to the fountain of the Lord, and be saved.

For all the years the army has been in Beverly, the army has few more interesting recruits than blonde Nellie Johnson. Because she believes that she has been called to the work, Miss Johnson leaves business life with a bright future before her and casts her lot with the soldiers of Christ who go out into

## ANNEX CUBA AS A TERRITORY.

By Representative Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa.

I cannot see any asserted happiness for the Cuban people, and I mean, of course, commercial prosperity when I say this, except through annexation. I have always believed that to be the only solution of one of the most vexatious problems that has ever confronted the people of the United States, to whom Cuba looks as a child toward its parent. The men who represent the business interests of the island have always favored annexation, and to-day they desire it more than ever. I think it rather premature when Cuba is spoken of as a possible State in our Union. That is so remote that it is

## COLLEGE COURSE MUST BE SHORTENED.

By President Harper, University of Chicago.

The feeling grows stronger in every quarter that the college course, at least for those who are to engage in a profession, must be shortened. Many men who are preparing for a profession are distinctly injured by the last year or two in college. There are some men for whom the college course here, as distinguished from that of the professional school, is not a wholesome one. Men who in college idle away their time in many cases lose the vigorousness of professional training exactly suited to their needs.

## CHARACTER VS. SALARY.

By George G. Williams.

Men who are trusted with large amounts ought not to be too young, for temptations are stronger with the young than with those who have arrived at more mature years and have experienced the severe trials of many temptations.

## IRKOUTSK, AN IMPORTANT CITY ON GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

It is the longest transportation line on the earth, crossing Europe and Asia and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Russian enterprise has accomplished, by the completion of the great Siberian railway system, the construction of the longest transportation line on earth and has brought to a successful issue the most stupendous undertaking, not excepting even the building of the great Chinese wall, the east has ever known. For seven years the Russian government has been pushing this work, expending vast sums of money and encountering innumerable difficulties, and has finally made it possible to cross Europe and Asia from the Atlantic to the Pacific by rail. In almost straight line, the road runs from Moscow in Russia to Irkutsk in the heart of Siberia—a distance of 3,400 miles—and all this way no change of cars is made. From Irkutsk, the half-way point in Siberia, the railway pushes on to the Pacific coast nearly 2,500 miles distant, crossing a lake 60 miles wide and traversing a mountainous region which long baffled every attempt of engineers to lay the steel lines which would complete the system to the coast. By building the line Russia has made itself the dominating power in all affairs of the far east. The railway is primarily a military work, and secondarily a means of settlement and advance of trade. For travelers it means that a trip around the world can now be made in 30 days.

## STREET TRUCK EIGHTY MILES.

A striking feature of the Siberian railway is the almost straight line it follows across Russia and Siberia. On the journey eastward from Moscow, the train frequently travels for an hour on a perfectly straight roadbed. A non-hall-dred from between the rails would fall between them a dozen miles away. If the aim were true and the

## ARABIAN COFFEE.

The Arabian coffee master, having prepared his fire of charcoal and placed near it a huge pot containing water, takes a few handfuls of green coffee berries, carefully cleans out all superfluous berries and foreign substances and then places the best of the berries in an iron boiler held over the fire. The berries are permitted to roast until they begin to smoke, and are then, while still unground, placed in a small mortar and carefully brayed with a pestle closely fitting the cup of the mortar.

## DOGS OF WAR.

There are numerous instances on record where dogs have displayed wonderful intelligence in war, when carrying messages while in action and when acting as messengers to points of stations at a distance. An officer of my acquaintance, while campaigning against Indians in the Northwest, would always collect a few dogs from each settlement he passed through and take them along to the country of the hostiles. When important to send back messages at a time when it was impossible to get a soldier through the surrounding tribes, these dogs, with papers attached to their collars, were dispatched to the settlements from which they came, and thus official communications were passed along to headquarters.

## COMFORT OF THE ROAD.

For the greater portion of the distance traversed compare with those of other countries of Europe and Asia. From

## MARVEL OF THE EAST.

### GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY IS AT LAST COMPLETED.

It is the longest transportation line on the earth, crossing Europe and Asia and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Russian enterprise has accomplished, by the completion of the great Siberian railway system, the construction of the longest transportation line on earth and has brought to a successful issue the most stupendous undertaking, not excepting even the building of the great Chinese wall, the east has ever known. For seven years the Russian government has been pushing this work, expending vast sums of money and encountering innumerable difficulties, and has finally made it possible to cross Europe and Asia from the Atlantic to the Pacific by rail. In almost straight line, the road runs from Moscow in Russia to Irkutsk in the heart of Siberia—a distance of 3,400 miles—and all this way no change of cars is made. From Irkutsk, the half-way point in Siberia, the railway pushes on to the Pacific coast nearly 2,500 miles distant, crossing a lake 60 miles wide and traversing a mountainous region which long baffled every attempt of engineers to lay the steel lines which would complete the system to the coast. By building the line Russia has made itself the dominating power in all affairs of the far east. The railway is primarily a military work, and secondarily a means of settlement and advance of trade. For travelers it means that a trip around the world can now be made in 30 days.

## NEAR THE PACIFIC COAST THE ROAD DIVIDES.

One end runs southerly to Port Arthur, the famous stronghold wrested from China, and the other

## ACROSS SIXTY MILES OF WATER.

Thirty miles or so out from Irkutsk the great mysterious Lake Baikal is met. It is a long, narrow body of water, deep and cold, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, save where rivers cut channels through. The railway strikes it near the middle, and the

## IRKOUTSK, AN IMPORTANT CITY ON GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

extends to the more northerly port of Vladivostok, the San Francisco of the far east. From Irkutsk there are steamers running to Japan, 400 miles across the Sea of Japan, and to Shanghai and Hong Kong down the coast, and the traveler is in the heart of the Orient 20 days out from London, and in 27 days from New York. It is more than half-way around the world.

## REGULAR SIBERIAN STATION.

The man who built the road and who operates it to-day, Prince Ilfshin, learned of it about railroading as a practical worker in Chicago and especially in the Pullman shops, where he was employed at \$1 a day for a time. Afterwards he became a skilled workman, and many of the Pullmans in the United States bear the marks of his handiwork. That was before he went back to Russia and became one of the strong men of the empire and was crowned with the title of prince.

## THE LINE IS WATCHED BY AN ARMY OF MEN.

The line is watched by an army of men, no fewer than 4,000, for instance, being employed between the Urals and Tomsk. Almost every one of these men—every one in Central Siberia—is an ex-convict, but they do their work faithfully as any employee could be expected to.

## STEREOTYPED PHRASES.

Many of our stock expressions, like "rather late," do not mean anything if one takes their meaning literally. A little dialogue from the Washington Star is a case in point.

## "DID ANY OF THE INHABITANTS ESCAPE WITH HIS LIFE?"

"I haven't heard details," answered the man who is narrowly escaped. "It struck me that if anybody escaped without his life there wasn't much use in his escaping, anyhow."

## EVERY TIME A WOMAN SEES A PLACE IN THE PAPER ABOUT THE DEATH OF A "CAPTAIN MAN," SHE THINKS IT WAS HER HUSBAND.

When a boy goes to a party, he doesn't care about refreshments; he wants something to eat.

## DIE IN CHURCH PANIC.

### GREAT DIBASTER AT BIRMINGHAM HAM, ALABAMA.

Woman's Forum and Cry of Fire Stopped Convention of Negro Baptists with Horrible Consequences—Knox Dead 78, and 100 More Are Injured.

In a wild panic caused by a belief the building was on fire, many persons, many from distant points, were killed by a stampede in the Shiloh Baptist Church in Birmingham, Ala., at the close of an address made by Booker T. Washington to the national convention of Baptists, which was the first of a series of 300 persons were injured, and it was three hours before all the wounded could be attended to and the dead taken to undertaking establishments.

The ambulance service of the city was utterly incapable of moving the injured without great delays, which, in many cases proved fatal. Dozens of dead bodies were arranged in rows on the ground outside the church, while more than a score were laid out on the benches inside.

The church is the largest house of worship in the city, and there were over 2,000 persons in the edifice when the stampede began. Instructions had been issued to allow no one to enter, but the negroes forced their way inside the building and were standing in every aisle; even the entrance to the church was literally packed.

## JUST AS BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CONCLUDED HIS ADDRESS TO THE NEGRO LAWYER FROM BIRMINGHAM, ENGAGED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH ANOTHER DELEGATE, AND IT WAS SAID A BLOW WAS STRUCK. SOMEONE IN THE CHORUS CRIED "FIGHT! FIGHT!"

Mistaking the word "fight" for "fire," the congregation rose in a body and started for the door. One of the ministers quickly mounted the rostrum and admonished the people to keep quiet.

He repeated the word "quiet" several times and motioned to his hearers to be seated, but the excited congregation mistook the word "quiet" for "fire," and with redoubled exertions renewed the struggle to reach the door. Men and women crawled over benches and fought their way into the aisles, and those who had fallen were trampled upon like cattle. The ministers tried again and again to stop the stampede, but no power on earth could stay the struggling, fighting mass of humanity. The doors of the church were closed and children added to the horror of the scene, and through more frantic many persons fainted and as they fell to the floor were crushed to death.

## ENTRANCE A DEATH TRAP.

The level of the floor is about fifteen feet from the ground and long steps lead to the sidewalk from the lobby just outside the main auditorium. Brick walls extend on each side of these steps for six or seven feet, and this proved a terrible death trap.

Negroes who had reached the top of the steps were pushed violently forward and many fell. Before they could move others fell upon them, and in fifteen minutes there was a struggling, shrieking mass of men and women and children piled to a height of ten feet. This wall of torture blocked the entrance and the weight of the 1,000 persons remaining in the church was rammed against it. More than twenty persons lying on the steps underneath the heap of bodies died from suffocation. Two white men who were in the rear of the church when the rush began escaped, and, realizing the seriousness of the situation, rushed to a corner near by and turned in a fire alarm. The department came quickly and the arrival of the wagons served to scatter the crowd which had gathered around the rear of the church. A squad of police was also stationed to the church, and with the firemen finally succeeded in releasing the negroes from their perilous positions in the entrance.

## BELGIANS' QUEEN DIES.

Marie Henriette Expires at a Health Resort After Prolonged Illness.

Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, died at Spa, after a long illness. The Queen's malady was heart trouble, which, during the last few years, gave her much distress and frequently caused protracted spells of sickness.

## LOOK IN THE GLASS.

What do you see? A face covered with pimples, blotches or blackheads, a yellow skin, lustiness or a sickly complexion. After the trouble is over, do you know what the trouble is? Are you going to continue to use soaps, powders, or other cosmetics, or will you remove the cause by getting your system in order? If your stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are in good condition, your complexion will be all right again in a short time. Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Purges regulates the organs of digestion and secretion. Sold by all druggists on the manufacturers' guarantee.

## ALL IN THE IMAGINATION.

He—She declares she wouldn't marry the best man living.

She—Probably she won't, but that won't prevent her from marrying, some day, the man whom she considers the best man living.—Philadelphia Press.

## IT'S TOLLY TO SUFFER FROM THAT HORRIBLE PLAGUE OF THE NIGHT, ITCHING PILES.

Don't's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

## A WORKING WARBLE.

Experience is a teacher, and But off her pupils rush Are wise to what they ought to do But don't possess the cash.—Washington Star.

## HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Is taken instantly. Price 75 cents.

## LORD CHARLES DORSETT IS TO REVISIT THE UNITED STATES SHIP FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING AMERICAN SHIPPING METHODS.

He made himself quite popular while here some three years ago.

## WHEN DOCTORS FAIL, TRY BURDOCK'S COLIC-REGULATOR.

Chicopee, Mass., was called from an Indian word signifying the black bark place.

## WE USE FISK'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER CURE.

For winter or summer, Mrs. Austin's Pan-cake flour. Always good. At grocers.

## ROYALTY HAS NO LAZERS.

### MANY BATTLES THAT DEVOLVE UPON THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Before Mayfair 1, a battle the King is at his desk, dictating through telephone messages to his secretaries at work in another room, writing such letters as demand an autograph copy and attaching his signature to those documents which are ever present with the monarch. It is used to be the habit of William IV, that he never relaxed for the night until he had signed everything which awaited his signature each day, and he would persevere in his task even when forced to nudge the crumple in his fingers by bathing them in hot water.

King Edward is not less conscientious than King William and signs documents with extraordinary dispatch. Indeed, his majesty does everything quickly and promptly and will see through a thing before other people have begun to discuss it. After state documents and correspondence have been dealt with the King receives his mail, his audience, or there may be a levee to hold a function to attend.

The afternoon and evening frequently bring public duties and always social ones, while in between whiles the King manages to devote a little purely family life. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the fact that the royal family preserve a real home life amid all the calls of state and public duties.

It is less easy to tabulate the various demands on the Queen's time and thought than to describe the details of the King's working day. In palace, as in villa, it is the many little things which occupy a woman's time and make her day arduous. Apart from those hours which the Queen must give to matters of dress she undoubtedly may claim to be a hard-working woman in virtue of the unending graciousness with which she accompanies the King to all public ceremonial, the ready ear which she has for the demands of philanthropy and the kindly patronage she extends to art, music and the drama.

The Queen must often perform her social duties in London when a rest at Sandringham amid the simple country life which she loves so well would be more agreeable. But duty first must never be the royal watchword. It is not easy to be always bowing and smiling and saying the gracious thing, even though the body may feel weary and the head ache, and I think it must be in justice admitted that the Queen and all the princesses show a fortitude in this matter which few women would care to emulate.—London Mail.

## HAD CRAZY SPELLS.

West Pembroke, Me., Sept. 22d.—The 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. A. L. Smith suffered with a peculiar affliction which her mother describes as follows:

"It is two years now since she was first taken with crazy spells. They kept on coming at intervals and I could get nothing to do her any good."

## THE DOCTORS GAVE ME NO ENCOURAGEMENT.

They all said they could not help her.

"The crazy spell would last about nine days, then she would be well about nine days, but would eat very little and was very yellow. Even the whites of her eyes were yellow."

## HEARD THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS WERE A GREAT REMEDY FOR YOUNG GIRLS AND DECIDED TO TRY THEM.

"After taking one box she was completely restored and she has not had one bad spell since. Of course we continued to use the pills and she used all together five boxes last fall."

## MARCH 1 I THOUGHT I SAW SYMPTOMS OF THE SPRAIN AGAIN AND I GOT SIX BOXES OF WHICH SHE HAS TAKEN FOUR, AND IS IN SPECTACULAR HEALTH.

## HER CASE WAS CERTAINLY A REMARKABLE ONE, AND WE ARE VERY THANKFUL TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR THE GREAT GOOD THEY HAVE DONE MY DAUGHTER.

## REAL EGOTISM.

Geyer—It's a fortunate thing for the inhabitants of this terrestrial ball that they are not treated nowadays as Ananias were for lying.

## MYER—WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULT IF SUCH WERE THE CASE?

Geyer—What there wouldn't be a living soul on earth but you and I, and—

## MYER—AND WHAT?

Geyer—And you would be paralyzed.

## LOOK IN THE GLASS.

What do you see? A face covered with pimples, blotches or blackheads, a yellow skin, lustiness or a sickly complexion. After the trouble is over, do you know what the trouble is? Are you going to continue to use soaps, powders, or other cosmetics, or will you remove the cause by getting your system in order? If your stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are in good condition, your complexion will be all right again in a short time. Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Purges regulates the organs of digestion and secretion. Sold by all druggists on the manufacturers' guarantee.

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For winter or summer, Mrs. Austin's Pancake flour. Always good. At grocers.



**Waiting His Turn.**  
"You put the worst of it, that horse trade," said his friend.  
"Yes," answered Farmer Corns.  
"I suppose it makes you angry every time you see the horse?"  
"No," I like to look at him. It gives me a good deal of satisfaction to think of how I am going to do the other fellow in the next trade."—Washington Star.

**A Satisfactory Situation.**  
The Actor. Sometimes I can see myself on the pinnacle of fame.  
The Soubrette.—Don't let me wake you up.—Puck.

Mrs. Amelia's Panacea will help you to regain that lost appetite. At grocers.

**ALL SIGNS FAIL IN A DRY TIME.**  
**THE SIGN OF THE FISH NEVER FAILS IN A WET TIME.**

THE FISH is a history. This is told in an interesting booklet which is yours for the asking.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. WET WEATHER CLOTHING CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR GOODS ARE ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

**It beats the devil**

all how dealers will tell you that the best medicine is the one that is sold in the most expensive bottles. But the best medicine is the one that is sold in the most common bottles. It is the one that is sold in the most common bottles. It is the one that is sold in the most common bottles.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**WINNER OF TWO BLUE RIBBONS**  
In the Chicago Endurance Contest  
**RUNNING 100 MILES**  
WITHOUT A SINGLE STOP.

**Olds=Mobile**  
\$650.00

With four gallons of gasoline they will run 150 MILES.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.  
**Ralph Temple & Austrian Co.**  
203 Wabash Avenue in CHICAGO

**THIS REMEDY CATARRH**  
is sure to GIVE Satisfaction.

**Ely's Cream Balm**

Gives Relief at Once.

It cures, soothes and heals. It is the best remedy for Catarrh of the Eye, Nose, Throat, and Skin. It is the best remedy for Catarrh of the Eye, Nose, Throat, and Skin.

**Radway's**  
**R**  
**Pills**

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cures constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all disorders of the bowels. It is the best remedy for Catarrh of the Eye, Nose, Throat, and Skin.

**Castoria**  
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

**Wm. D. Hoar**

**Castoria**  
For Over Thirty Years

**Castoria**

**Some Customs in Mexico.**  
In a country like Mexico, where the people have always been available and domestic institutions where the well-to-do, or even comfortable, family has been accustomed to a separate nurse for every lady, and where there are almost as many divisions in the household duties as in India, it is only natural that the public should become accustomed to having their slightest effort anticipated for them. Other customs, too, are domestic, and those arising in the common disorder with which any form of manual labor was regarded in this dependency of the Spanish monarchy.

The remnant, or rather the effect, of these influences still survives, and the Anglo-Saxon who would preserve absolutely good form should not indulge in carrying home his newly purchased outfit or his new shoes, however much his soul may long to "make sure of them." This longing is perfectly excusable, says the Mexican Herald, and the more so in Mexico, where it is not yet conceded that "time is money" or anything like it; but on the contrary there exists a general indifference as to the flight of the golden moment, which to the overprudent Northerner is inexplicable. The promise to send a bundle this afternoon frequently means "tomorrow," and while in some cases, as a hat, for example, this may not be so absolutely fatal, in a case of "cervaza" it may be—or nearly so.

**Showing the Way.**  
Most of our readers know all about the aches and pains of a bad back. The cause is usually a bad position of the body, or a bad position of the body, or a bad position of the body. The cause is usually a bad position of the body, or a bad position of the body, or a bad position of the body.

**FREE TRIAL.** Of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. McMurray will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address: Foster-McMurray Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

**The One Wise Man.**  
Mr. Blinks—There goes Prof. Knowall, the great phenologist, psychologist and physician. He is the wisest man in the world.  
Mrs. Blinks—Of all things! In what way?  
Mr. Blinks—He can tell whether a woman is an angel or a devil without marrying her.—New York Weekly.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

**WANTED.** Men for the United States Army. Pay \$100 per month. For particulars, apply to the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

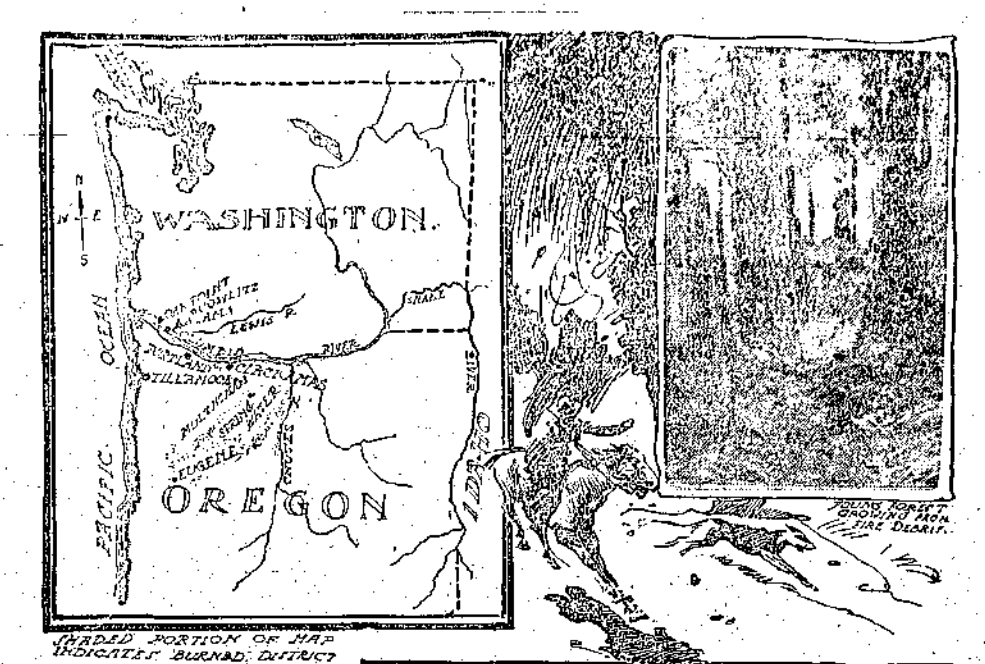
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

**Wm. D. Hoar**

**Castoria**  
For Over Thirty Years

**Castoria**

**MAP OF THE FOREST FIRE DISTRICTS AND SCENES IN THOSE LOCALITIES.**



**FOREST** fires, which have spread with terrible rapidity, are sweeping bare of timber sections of the Rocky Mountains from the Wyoming line to central Colorado. Government inspectors and forest brigades are doing all in their power to check the progress of the flames and are receiving all possible assistance from ranchers and mining men. In some places the fires have been checked, but not subdued. The greater portion of them, however, have gained such headway that with the limited force of fire-fighters and other means at hand, the government officials can see little hope of successfully extinguishing the flames and must necessarily allow them to burn themselves out.

New fires are reported daily and much fine timber heretofore untouched has been wiped out or is now burning, without any hope of being saved.

**STATUE OF GEN. SLOCUM.**  
It Was Recently Dedicated on the Gettysburg Battlefield.  
The 10th of September witnessed the dedication of the handsome monument recently erected on the Gettysburg battlefield by the State of New York in honor of Gen. Henry Warner Slocum. During the battle of Gettysburg this distinguished son of New York commanded the entire field at one time while awaiting the arrival of Gen. Meade and who commanded the right wing of the Army of the Potomac during the battle in defense of Historic Culp's Hill. The monument stands thirty-one feet in height. The base is of Barre granite and is sixteen feet high. Located in the north face of the base is a bronze plate on which is inscribed the following:

**STATUE OF GEN. SLOCUM.**  
Major General Henry Warner Slocum, U. S. V., 1839-1904, in command of the 1st Division of the Army of the Potomac at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Beneath the inscription appears that famous, timely remark which in the long discussion at the council of war, convened by Gen. Meade at Gettysburg, won for Gen. Slocum the heart of every soldier in the army: "Stay and fight it out."

The base is surmounted by an equestrian figure of colossal size representing Maj. Gen. Slocum as he appeared at the head of the Twelfth Army Corps on that memorable July 2, 1863. The horse and rider stand thirty feet high, and the length over all is 16 feet 6 inches. It weighs 7,500 pounds and is the largest bronze cast on the battlefield. The cost of the monument was \$80,000.

**CRISIS IN VENEZUELA.**  
The Government Forces Preparing to Make Their Last Stand.  
Dispatches say that the greatest crisis since the outbreak of the Venezuelan revolution is fast approaching. The government forces are in flight everywhere, and disorder reigns.  
Castro's soldiers are deserting in great numbers to the rebels. It is said that Castro intends to move his entire army to the vicinity of Valencia, join forces with the few remaining troops under Gen. Guevara, and make one last stand before the capital.  
The insurgent leaders are elated and declare that the government is tottering before its fall. They assert that numerous victories claimed by Castro were really defeats for the government, and they predict the early and complete overthrow of the Castro administration.  
Recent advice confirms the dispatches from Willemstad of Sept. 12. The battle which, as then announced, began Sept. 11 in the vicinity of Tinaguilla, Venezuela, between about 4,000 revolutionists under the command of Gen. Mendonza, Bataila and others, and government forces of about the same strength, led by the Venezuelan minister of war, Gen. Garibaldi, resulted in the defeat of the government forces, and not in a victory for the latter, as announced in a dispatch from Caracas, secretary of President Castro, which set forth that Gen. Mendonza's army had been annihilated Sept. 8 near Tinaguilla.

**AGRICULTURAL NEWS.**  
The unfavorable conditions in England will result in an unprecedented crop shortage. Corn is falling, hay is in a poor state, potato disease has made its appearance and wheat is being attacked by mildew.  
The latest reports from the alfalfa fields of Italy say that the yield is decreasing, and new ground is beginning to be worked. Imports of guano have nearly ceased, owing to exhaustion of sources of supply.  
In the first seven months of this year it is estimated that over 6,000,000 acres of land in northwestern Canada have been sold to Americans, the greater part to syndicates, but 700,000 to small farmers for homesteads. Canada now receives more immigrants from the United States than from any other country.

**MOTHER AND DAUGHTER**

**Cured by Pe-ru-na of Systemic Catarrh.**

An Interesting Letter From Mrs. M. K. Bousch, of Richmond, and Her Little Daughter, Pearl.

Mrs. M. K. Bousch, Richmond, Va., writes:  
"I had catarrh all through my system for two years and could get no relief. I was advised to try Peruna, and I have taken five bottles of it and am well and better now than I have been for years. I can advise any one who has catarrh of any part of the body to take Peruna. My little girl, who is eleven years old, had catarrh, but was cured by Peruna. Before I began to take Peruna I was sick all the time, but now I am entirely cured and all praise is due Peruna."  
Mrs. M. K. Bousch.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

Peruna is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

**EVERY CHILD BORN INTO THE WORLD** with an inherited tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., THE CUTICURA TREATMENT.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tormented infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

**Mexican Mustang Liniment**

Over-pleasure is as hard on the muscles and joints as over-work. The best thing to do to get the body right after a long bicycle ride is to rub the sore, stiff parts with Mexican Mustang Liniment. No better remedy for muscle aches, cuts and chafing.

**Homeowners.**  
Before buying a farm or locating elsewhere, write to see the good farming and dairy lands along and contiguous to the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The soil is rich and highly productive of grains, and is a good stock country with markets in easy reach. These lands are going rapidly and an opportunity will be given to all who desire to see them. On the first and third Tuesdays of September and October, round trip tickets will be on sale at principal stations to points on this line in Northwestern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Southwestern portion of South Dakota.

**Low Rates to the Northwest.**  
Commencing Sept. 1 and continuing until Oct. 31, 1902, second-class, one-way tourist tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R'y from Chicago to all points in Montana, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and intermediate points at greatly reduced rates. Choice of routes via St. Paul, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, or Vancouver. Tickets will be on sale at principal stations to points on this line in Northwestern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Southwestern portion of South Dakota.

**CITY ADVANTAGES.**  
Can be secured by all residents of the country or smaller cities if their catalogues is kept for reference. We sell every variety of merchandise of reliable quality at lower prices than any other store. We have been right here in the same business for thirty-one years and have two million customers. If we save them money, why not you?  
Have you our latest up-to-date catalogue, 1,000 pages full of attractive offerings? If not send it cents to partially pay postage or expressage—the book itself is free.  
**Montgomery Ward & Co.**  
CHICAGO  
The house that tells the truth.

**CAREY CATHARTIC**  
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

**HAMMILL'S WIZARD OIL**  
RHEUMATISM  
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.



# A Letter That Came at Last

By Mary Kyle Dallas.

Regina Hansen, having listened to the postman's whistle coming up the street, and hearing his step leave the postbox, suddenly slipped her foot out of her pretty satin slippers and glided down the stairs between her bedroom and the lower hall in her stockings, holding her robe so that no sound of its rustling might be heard against the palustrade.

"I heard him say he would write to her," she whispered, between her white teeth, a gleam of jealousy in her large, black eyes, and a frown upon her brow which spoiled her face, regular as were its features. "I heard him, and I will know what he writes—I will know."

Bending over the letter-box, she stood waiting—listening. The postman's step advanced, his whistle sounded, letters dropped into the box and he was off again.

The next instant, whatever he had left was in Miss Hansen's hand, in her pocket, and she was running upstairs again.

Half-way up she met another girl—a young thing of seventeen, with flaxen hair, blue eyes, slender waist, lips like jacque roses, and a skin of that pure, healthy, creamy tint, more beautiful than the highest color.

"I heard the postman, Regina," she said, with a laugh.

"So did I, Bessie," replied the brunette, "but there is no letter in the box."

"Oh, I am sure he whistled here," Bessie answered, and went on and opened the letter-box.

She returned disappointed.

"He said he would write," she whispered to herself—he said he would write."

Her chin quivered with disappointment, her eyes grew heavy. She would not cry, but she greatly desired to do so.

"Ah, well, there are more mails today," she said, and settled down to her sewing-work for her Cousin Regina—Regina was always having new dresses made. Poor little Bessie, the poor relation of the family, was seldom without a needle in her hand in consequence. It was very rarely that she had a new dress of her own.

Happily she was so fresh and pretty, that the simple little frocks that were now and then given her, must have been bought by her aunt at bargain counters, or cheap woolsens selling off out of season, were all becoming.

Regina, with her grand hair, had something condescending to tell her so in the first days of her presence in the Remsen residence, but of late, to the astonishment of the stately cousin and the stout aunt, others had observed the fact.

Roy King, who was not only the most eligible match in the Remsen social circle, but a very charming fellow besides, had been altogether too attentive to poor little Bessie of late.

"They had lingered on the balcony together, and Regina had heard a whisper, which had set her to watching the letter box as we have seen."

Now behind her locked door, she held in her hand the proof that she was not mistaken. A letter on the paper, Roy always used, and bearing his seal—addressed to "Miss Bessie Benton."

For a moment Regina held it in her hand and hesitated. One may go to State prison for breaking the seal of a letter addressed to another. But Regina argued that no one would ever know. That was all fair in love and war.

"Who knows what the little slippers may be up to?" she said to herself; "he was devoted to me before mamma asked her here. And if she is casting her nets for him I must know it." Then she cut the edges of the letter very carefully with a tiny, pearl-handled knife, and the letter lay open before her. She read:

"Dear Bessie—May I call you so? I have tried to tell you how I felt to you so often, but there seems no opportunity for me on your aunt's reception evenings."

"On Thursday, unless you send me word not to come, I shall call on you particularly. I cannot endure this suspense much longer."

"Yours devotedly, Roy King."

Regina read this letter twice, flashing with wrath as she did so.

Then, thrusting it in her pocket again, she flew across the hall to her mother's room, and shutting the door, locked it behind her, much to that lady's astonishment.

"You startle me so," said Mrs. Remsen, who was trying on a new frizette at the mirror. "Really, you should cultivate a more dignified manner. Tall people should never fly about like whirlwinds as you do, and I am sure Roy King would be disgusted if he saw you like that."

"Oh, mamma!" said Regina, testily, "don't preach, I come to you for advice. Somehow, no matter in what particular way, I have discovered that Roy King, who has seemed to every one to come here for my sake, who certainly did admire me, has been bewitched by that little snake, Bessie Benton. He intends to come here on Thursday to see her, to propose to her, mamma, and I—"

Here Regina threw herself on the sofa and burst into tears.

"I am so fond of him and he is so rich, and I'm so bitterly disappointed."

"Perhaps it is all your imagination, Regina," said Mrs. Remsen. "How did you learn all that?"

"You had better not ask questions about that, mamma," Regina answered; "please accept it as a fact, and tell me how to prevent Roy King from seeing Bessie next Thursday."

"My dear Bessie shall not see him here next Thursday," said Mrs. Remsen, stepping back to get a better view of the new frizette. "I'll manage that."

Just that she had played the part of coquette, chaperon and grandchild, without thanks or wages.

But she said nothing.

"And of course, I've been looking out for you," Mrs. Remsen went on, "and you have quite a talent for dressing."

"I want a young lady—some intelligent person who can speak French, as you say—and she'll give board and a couple of dollars a week at first, and I'll take you tomorrow. Of course you are only my half-sister's orphan—not a close relation—and you—"

"I understand," said Bessie. "I shan't claim relationship, and I am very glad to be independent."

There was some scorn in her tone, but the haughty lady who listened did not perceive it, and meanwhile Bessie was saying to herself:

"Roy King has not written. If he was not in earnest, and was only flirting with the little poor relation of the house, I shall be glad to get away."

As she reached her trunk a few tears fell upon its slender contents. It seemed so hard to think that no one loved her, that they were glad to get rid of her, that she went away next morning cheerfully.

"I sat up nearly all night to finish your lace cape, Regina," she said, on parting from her cousin. "I hope you'll like it, and if any letters come for me please send them to Madame Fleur."

She noticed that neither of them asked her to call.

"They are ashamed of their poor relation," she sighed, never dreaming that Regina could be jealous of her—Regina, whom she thought so stylish and beautiful.

How Regina laughed to herself at the request Bessie had made about letters, and how charmingly—Mrs. Remsen received Roy King on Thursday.

"Bessie had gone home," she said, "to her native village, you know. I fancy there is a romantic attraction there—some nice young farmer, I believe."

And Roy King listened and believed. He was very much in love with Bessie, but as he walked away he strove to conquer the feeling. Bessie had given him to understand that she could not like him, he thought, and had told her aunt to let him know why.

For a few weeks he went nowhere, looked at the moon and sighed. Then he began to call at the Remsen's again.

Meanwhile, Bessie worked hard, did a little at night, and of course received no letters.

"Who will be an angel and stay a little late to ripe this robe?" Madame Fleur asked, one evening. "It is to be made over with velvet. Ah, how I desire to make over. But Miss Remsen is a good customer, and when she gets married, as I suppose to meet a King, she'll have her work. It is polite to oblige one who will be rich. You, Miss Bessie, you will be so amiable to stay."

"Oh, yes," replied Bessie. She sighed as she took her cousin's dress in her hands.

So she was to be married to Roy. Well, happiness was given to some people, sorrow to others. It was God's will.

How well she remembered that day when she—Bessie, ran to the box often, hoping to find a letter from Roy. What a dream it all seemed. She thought of it as she sat alone in the work room, snipping the stitches.

A letter never came, never would come now, and suddenly, as though fairy-tales were true, there lay a letter in her lap.

The dainty envelope she had dreamed of, her name in Roy's hand, his seal upon it.

"Am I crazy?" she cried. Then she recognized the fact that the envelope had fallen from the pocket of Regina's dress, and that it had been opened, and trembling with excitement, she read it through, kissed it and hid it in her bosom.

"How cruel of her!" she sobbed. "She had it in her pocket when I passed her on the stairs; I know it now, but Satan has deserted her, and she has left it here for me to find. And at last I can right myself with Roy."

It was hard to sit still and rip Regina's dress after that. But she did it, and only when her task was done did she sit down to answer that letter.

She told Roy nothing of Regina's conduct, and only said that she wished to explain to him the cause. To get away is the animal's first impulse. It seems a level path in front of it, bound on each side by straight bars. Behind is the smoking, whistling monster, which it must escape. Consequently, it goes straight ahead. Perhaps a moment later, if it lives, the idea flashes through its terror-stricken brain to jump to one side, and it is saved. Too often, however, the straight line of its flight ends in a miserable death."

Color of Torpedo Boats.

Germany has engaged in experiments to determine the best color for torpedo boats to lessen their visibility by day. Deep black has been in general use for the past twenty years, but now these smaller vessels are to receive a gray-brown color. Of course there is no single color that is best for all geographical regions, but this has been found the most effective for the purpose in the North Sea, and generally in northern waters. The German battleships are painted a gray-blue, as being the least visible by day, since with that color they do not stand out in a marked way against the water, the sky, the coast or the powder smoke. The British gave their earliest torpedo boat destroyers a gray color, and the French tried that color on the warships years ago. Both nations, however, gave it up, because in some waters and under certain conditions of light the gray-brown was more readily visible than black. Nevertheless, Germany has now decided on it after exhaustive experiments.

Wisdom of Today.

The houses of the wicked shall be destroyed—but to one it will turn out to be heavily insured.

The wise shall possess glory—but it's money the rest of us are after.

A mild answer breaketh wrath—a rough one sometimes breaks noses.

A fool uttereth all his mind—but it doesn't take him long.

Drink water out of thy own cistern—you'll want the neighbors for laundry purposes.

A fool immediately sloweth his anger—a wise man waits till he goes home to his wife.

The heart of fools publisheth folly—and the rest of us buy it up into the hundred thousands.—New York Herald.

The sanitation of the city of Almadah, India, is so bad that the mortality is 70 per 1,000, with no epidemic to account for it.

where shipwrecks are frequent. Nevertheless, it is charged that it was through starvation and neglect that these famous dogs died out in Newfoundland.

The British Government has lately been obliged to purchase for the Newfoundland life-saving station a new breed of dogs to take their places. These are the Landseers, a cross between Newfoundland, St. Bernards and the Pyrenees wolf dog. They are the most powerful built dogs in the world and stand more than four feet high. These dogs to Newfoundland the British Government paid from \$250 to \$400 apiece for, and some specimens have sold as high as \$500.

FLEEING FROM TRAINS.

Why Frightened Animals Ordinarily Keep Between Rails.

Railroad men are still talking about the race for life on a recent Sunday morning between a horse and a freight train across the long bridge which spans the Chesapeake river at Charlotte, says a Rochester dispatch of the New York Tribune. The bridge is nearly half a mile long, and the ties are open, leaving six-inch spaces, beneath which gleams the slow-moving river, but the horse galloped straight across the nerve-racking path a few yards in front of the locomotive and only sank down when exhausted by fright and its efforts for safety. The train was halted within 10 yards of the poor creature. The horse was found uninjured, but every shoe was torn from his feet. A horse which had started with it fell and was cut to pieces.

What interests the railroad men in this case, besides the battle against such odds, is that it furnishes another proof of a pet theory of theirs concerning the action of animals caught on the tracks by fast-moving trains. Engineers and motemen have formulated a theory which they declare has been so often proved that it might be called a law. It is this: They declare that any four-footed animal, be it cat, fox, dog, squirrel, cow or horse, which is surprised by a rapidly approaching locomotive, will seek safety in straight flight between the rails, when it could save its life by a simple leap to one side.

"I have started up rabbits," said a veteran engineer, "and they invariably keep to the center of the track until run down. Sometimes at the very last moment they will leap to one side, but not often. Cats, which are pretty shrewd, will flee between the rails in just the same way. Once when I was in the cab of an engine pulling a way freight between fast trains, I started a red cow which had strayed on the track through somebody's carelessness in letting down the bars of her pasture. She had a fair start and careered down the track about 50 feet ahead of my pilot wheel head down and tail out straight behind. We had little time to spare, so I eased the engine off a bit, and finally the old foot cut to one side and landed in the ditch. We must have chased her for a mile."

"I have heard of western engineers pursuing antelope for miles between the rails. It is mighty dangerous business, I can tell, especially in case of big animals, for a killing may mean a ditch for the engine and the cars on top of yourself. It's had enough with small things like cats and pigs. I never yet ran down an animal but that I fancied I could hear its death cry under the wheels, and somehow it would break me all in for the rest of the run."

Other old-timers have tales like this to tell. One of them gave this as his explanation of the peculiar persistence, which keeps the frightened animals between the rails: "I think it is a sort of hypnotism caused by the combination of light, the strategic level of the track and the gleaming lines of the rails marking out the course. To get away is the animal's first impulse. It seems a level path in front of it, bound on each side by straight bars. Behind is the smoking, whistling monster, which it must escape. Consequently, it goes straight ahead. Perhaps a moment later, if it lives, the idea flashes through its terror-stricken brain to jump to one side, and it is saved. Too often, however, the straight line of its flight ends in a miserable death."

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## MABEL'S MARKETING.

When Mabel went to market. She looked so young and trim. So innocent and trusting. Beneath her hat's wide brim. That all the market sellers. Smiled cunningly and thought. That anything they offered. By Mabel would be bought.

But Mabel tried the butter. To find if it were sweet; She carefully examined. The fiber of the meat; The beans she chose were tender. The radishes were young; And Mabel's wondrous wisdom. Was the theme of every tongue.

And now they know that Mabel. Will not buy meat that's tough. State eggs, nor fruit that's moldy. Nor wilted garden stuff. She captures a good dinner. Whenever she goes out; For Mabel went to cooking school. And knows what she's about. —Good Housekeeping.

DOODLE BUGS.

Hattie and Lillie were two little Virginia girls who were familiar with possums and chingapins, and the jocular parajans which all southern children love to gather after the heavy frosts of November come.

But what pleased them most was the funny little doodle bugs that would come up out of the ground at their bidding. Sometimes the girls would go out into the pine woods where the doodle bugs made their holes in the warm sand, and play with them for hours together, calling them up with the peculiar sing-song invitation:

"Doodle dan-dy, doodle dan-dy. Doodle up, doodle up."

The last line they said in quick, commanding voice.

Then, as the doodle bugs came out of their holes, the song would be changed to:

"Doodle dan-dy, doodle dan-dy. Doodle down, doodle down."

And the dismissed bugs would hurry back into their holes.

Sometimes the doodle bugs would not obey promptly, and then the command would have to be repeated. But generally there seemed to be a perfect understanding between the small tyrants and their obliging little friends.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE SEAL'S COMPLAINT.

I live in a low, round house roofed over so that I cannot see the sky. They call it an aquarium and schools of people come to walk through it and look at me. I don't know how I ever came to be so stupid as to go to sleep that day on the Alaskan coast. I knew that old adage of a seal on guard was of no use as a watchman. I knew he did not give the danger signal, and I have only him and myself to blame for all my troubles. There in Alaska I had the whole world to live in. Here I have a tub, only about five times as long as I am. There I had a coast miles long to bask on. Here I have a metal covered shore just long enough to stretch myself on. Will you believe, I have to eat when they get ready to feed me, and all about me are fish of all sorts, shut up behind glass doors, put there to tantalize me. I would rather be a fur overcoat, like my grandfather, than submit to such a life.

Then, too, there is not the least bit of scenery here for me to look at, and the only variety I have in life is to watch the human things who pass by my tank. Ordinarily I would never give them a look. In fact, I always went as far away from them as possible when I had my freedom. They were distasteful to me. But here you have to look at them if you want to look at anything. I used to imagine they looked all alike, but I am surprised to find there is as much individuality among them as there is among seals—well, perhaps, not quite as much, but almost. They are all sizes, too, and sometimes the big ones lift the little ones up in their flippers to let them look at me. I do not think it is at all polite the way they open their mouths and show all their teeth when they look at me. It looks as if they were hungry. They make queer noises, too. I declare, mother used to say I was the sweetest tempered child she ever knew, but since I came to live in this place I am mad all the time, and I take a most ill tempered delight in throwing water over all my spectators.—New York Tribune.

THE BEAR AND HIS TAIL.

An old fox saw an Indian with a sled-load of fish. The fox wanted a fish, but was afraid of the man. How could he get a fish without letting the Indian know? At last he thought of a plan. He hid himself down by the sled load, and made the Indian believe that he was dead.

The Indian wanted the fox's skin, but did not have time to take it. He threw the old fox on the sled with the fish, and pulled the big load toward his wigwam. While the Indian was hard at work pulling, the old fox pushed off two or three good fish and rolled off himself. In a minute he was out of sight with the fish.

The fox met a wolf, who asked him, "Where did your fish come from?"

The fox did not like the wolf, but told him the trick he had played on the Indian.

"It is easy. Go and do it," said the fox.

The stupid wolf ran away, and, after seeing the Indian, lay down, and waited as the fox had told him. The Indian found him, but he was not to be fooled twice by the same trick. He pounded the old wolf with the stout stick he used for a cane. The wolf jumped up very sore, and ran away to find the fox. He did not find him.

A bear saw the fox eating the fish while the wolf was gone.

"Where did your fish come from?" asked the bear.

"Follow that road down to the river

and you will find a fishing place. Put that long body of yours into the water. Wait until the fish bite in, then snatch them out."

The bear ran down to the river and did just as the fox had told him; but the fishing place froze over while the bear waited for the fish to bite.

The bear did not know this, for his back was turned to the water. It was a very cold day, and the bear thought he would walk and get warm.

He tried to get up, and his tail broke off short in the ice.

The bear ran so fast that he found the fox, and he wanted to fight him.

"I have done nothing," said the fox. "It is all because you are so slow."

The bear never had a long tail after that time. The fox never lost his line one.—Wigwam Stories, by M. C. Judd.

HOW SEED CAKES GREW.

From the moment that Dorothy arrived at Grandpa Crosby's she began to ask questions. She had never been in the country before, and everything was new to her.

She followed grandpa into the orchard, across the field, and down to the vegetable garden, questioning every step of the way.

"What do you grow all those things away for?" she asked, as grandpa was scattering something over the ground.

"Grandpa's planting seed," he said, "so that lots of good things will grow for you to eat."

"What kind of things?" asked Dorothy.

"Oh, peas and beans and melons," said grandpa.

On the dinner table that noon there was a plate of seed-cakes; and, as Dorothy was eating one, she asked:

"What I bite my tooth on in this country, grandpa?"

Grandpa laughed. "Maybe it's a caraway seed," he said.

"What, what makes 'em grow?" asked Dorothy.

"I guess so," said grandpa. Her little grand-daughter asked so many questions that she often answered at random.

Dorothy ate five cookies, and no one noticed that she picked out the seeds and laid them beside her plate. An hour later she came into the house with a silver fork in one hand and grandpa's fritter tin in the other.

"O, grandpa," she cried, "I've planted 'em just like grandpa did. How soon will they grow?"

"Planted what, child?" grandpa asked, looking at the little girl's soiled frock.

"Cookie seeds," said Dorothy, gleefully.

When grandpa heard of it he said: "It's too bad for the child to be disappointed. Have you any more cakes in the house, mother?"

Mrs. Crosby said that she gave the last one to Dorothy that morning.

In the afternoon the baker's cart stopped at Grandpa Crosby's door, and shortly after Dorothy ran excitedly into the house. "O, grandpa," she cried, "come out quick and see my cookies; they've grown up beautifully."

Sure enough, there were six scolloped seed-cakes half way out of the ground in Dorothy's garden.

"But they didn't grow like your cookies, grandpa," said Dorothy. "These have all got holes in 'em. Isn't it strange?"

And grandpa thought it was very strange. I think so too, don't you?—Carrie A. Griffin, in the Congregationalist.

A Plague of Rats.

The agricultural district of Gujarat, British India, are experiencing a plague of rats. The rodents have consumed the crops of sown grains and have caused much suffering among the inhabitants. In some places the people have dug out the accumulated store of grain from the rat holes and found as much as ten pounds collected in one burrow. So acute has the crisis become that the government offers large rewards for the extermination of the pest. But the object of the government has hitherto been largely defeated owing to the superstitions of the natives, who persist in the original theory that the unusual number of rats represented the souls of the departed in the famine, and refused to make any attempt to exterminate them. The curious apprehension, however, has now to a great extent been overcome and now many thousands of rats have been killed in various subdivisions, but it is an open question whether anything but the next heavy downpour or rain will bring about any appreciable decrease in numbers. The method adopted by the natives in destroying rats for the reward is somewhat surprising, although simple and apparently efficacious. At night a party goes out with a lantern and armed with bows and arrows. The rats are said to be attracted by the light, and the sportsman, armed with the bows shoot them as they come within range. It is no difficult matter to discover the animals, since the ground is honeycombed with their burrows, and they come in their thousands.—Scientific American.

A Conductor's Complaint.

"If the powers that be," said a conductor on a Madison Avenue car in a dull moment, "would make it a misdemeanor for a woman to get off a moving car backward, fewer people would be injured, and we conductors would not get gray so quickly. We all try our best to teach women how to get off a car, but many of them seem to be unable to learn such a simple thing as that."

"When they fall and are hurt they blame us for it, of course. But what adds more to the way they resent your efforts to teach them how to insure their safety, I turned one woman half way around on day in an effort to get her to step off in the direction in which the car was going. She slapped my face, 'kissed' me good and reported me to the company as an impertinent scoundrel who ought to be flogged. If I hadn't caught her when I did she would have had a bad fall. Encouraging, isn't it? What did the company do? Oh, they understand such things all right."—New York Mail and Tribune.

"Follow that road down to the river

## UNCLE SAM'S MANY WORRIES

THINGS IN HIS DAY'S WORK THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

Busy All the Time Watching Our Coasts—Worried by Lobsters—Esquimaux Exasperate Him by Eating Too Much—Tides Cause Trouble. When folks speak of the troubles of the government they generally mean such great problems as the Philippines, tariffs, finance and so on. But Uncle Sam has scores of troubles that are smaller, but still large enough to keep him worrying all the time.

He is like a man who owns a great country place, and who has to study one moment how to run his money enough to maintain it, and in the next to find out why the speckled hen suddenly has stopped laying.

For instance, Uncle Sam is busy all the time watching his coasts to be sure that there shall be no wrecks on them. He is busy watching the volcanoes in Hawaii, because it would never do for them to break out unexpectedly and take the people there by surprise as Mont Pelee did in Martinique.

He has to think of his Indians, who are doing pretty well, but still need lots of care. And he has to keep thinking of the fish and the weather all the time. Indeed, there is nothing in the sky or the air or on or under the waters and the land that does not concern him directly.

One of Uncle Sam's worries just now is caused by the lobster. This queer creature is a great source of income to many thousands of Uncle Sam's people, who do not use except for him. But for many years there has been a steady lessening of the supply and at times lobsters are so scarce that Uncle Sam sometimes fears they will disappear entirely.

Uncle Sam has been at work for many years, trying to discover the cause and to remedy the trouble. He has hatched the eggs of lobsters to increase the supply and he has also sent his ships far out to sea to fish in water a thousand feet deep, hoping that he might find the deep-sea home of the shellfish. But all his efforts have been only partly successful and the lobster remains a great source of worry.

Uncle Sam's Indians do not worry him as they did once, but he feels keenly that he has grave duties concerning them. Many thousands of Indian boys and girls were taken from their wild country and placed in Indian schools in the East where they learned everything that is taught to white children.

And the Indians did well and were a credit to themselves and to the government. But now Uncle Sam has discovered that the real trouble begins for many of them after they have been educated. What are they to do then? Uncle Sam is trying to find out.

Uncle Sam has other dependent people to worry him in the shape of the Alaskan Esquimaux. Some of these living along the coast have the bad habit of eating too much when they happen to obtain a good supply of food.

For instance, if they kill a whale or a herd of seal—all the tribes for many miles around will collect around the meat, and then men, women and children will eat and eat from morning till night, until everything is either eaten up or they cannot eat another mouthful. These feasts occur as regularly as the sea brings them a rich haul.

The consequence is that, no matter how much blubber or polar bear meat or seal meat and oil they may obtain at any time, they never have any left to fall back on when a time of scarcity in food comes. And such times come often in the long Arctic night. Then there is nothing for the Eskimos to do except to cover in their snow houses and wait until death from starvation overtakes them.

Now Uncle Sam has tried in vain to reform them and teach them better ways; although his officers have often found villages that had been almost completely destroyed by starvation, yet the little men of the north do not seem to be healed.

So the government has no other way to